The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,851 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th Nov.
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th "
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th "
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th "
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st "
M BOKHARA	2914	500	C. K. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st "
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500	500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1886.

HALL LINE
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE s. s. "WERNETH HALL" 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain T. COLLIN, will be despatched punctually on the 26th instant.

Passengers booking to Marseilles only can forward their heavy baggage to Liverpool free.

The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers. "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!

AN OLD ESTABLISHED OUTFITTING and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, situated in the N.-W.P. Hills in Summer, Plains in Winter.

A most eligible opportunity for a Master Tailor or Cutter, wishing to set up in business.

Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Address "SALORUS,"
care of *Bombay Gazette.*

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 29th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jasd, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 21, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A LARGE STOCK of Pretty and New Designs to select from.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NUTS.

KENTISH COB NUTS	0	15
BRAZILS	0	10
BARCELONAS	0	8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS & STORE DEALERS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES.

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL,
Very Fine and Good.
Re. 1, Per lb.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, prepared for transmission Home as 'Xmas Presents.

	Rs.	a.
Empress of India Chutney per bottle	1	0
Major Grey's Chutney " "	1	0
Bombay Chutney " "	1	0
Cashmere Chutney " "	0	12
Green Mango Chutney " "	0	12
Lucknow Chutney " "	1	0
Nepal Pepper Genuine " "	0	8

Curry Powder, Mullingatawney paste, Guava and Rosselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly Tamarind Fish.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
20 Coloured views of Indian Scenery and People.

Apply early to
Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
" G. CLARIDGE & Co.
" HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
" MORENAS & Co.
" PEARSE & Co., Ld.
" PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
" TREACHER & Co., Ld.
TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinries, Exhibition Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works &c. &c

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)

JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)

THOS. WRAGG AND SON
(Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India

"REDUCTION OF PRICES."

TREACHER and Co. have now the pleasure of informing their numerous Customers that the full benefit of the slight improvement in Exchange, which has recently taken place, has been given them, a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION having been made in the Store and Wine Catalogue now issued:—

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	0	15
Ham, Boneless, Cooked, in tins, 4 to 6 lbs., per lb.	1	6
Ham, Boiled, 2-lb. tins, each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	13
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0	14
Ditto in tins, of about 2 and 4lbs. each, per lb.	1	3

BUTTER AND LARD.

Choicest Danish Butter, in 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	5
Hog's Lard, in 1-lb. tins	1	0

CHEESE.

Double Glo'ster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0	12
Ditto in cut	0	13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0	12
Cheddar, in tins, of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Gruyere, in tins, of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	2

TONGUES.

American cooked Tongues, per tin	2	8
Do. Lunch do. per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1	0
Ox-Tongues, dried in tins, each	5	2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins, each	5	6
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2	2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	2	0
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0	13

PRESERVED FISH.

Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0	12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1	5
Cod Fish, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Roes, fresh	0	10
Digby Chicks	0	11
Haddock, fresh, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Finnon, per tin	0	11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Herrings, fine, fresh	0	6
Do. Kippered	0	11
Do. A la Sardine, small tins	0	12
Do. Red, selected fish	1	0
Do. in Fennel Sauce, per tin	0	12
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0	12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1	6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0	8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	11
Salmon, fresh, American, 1-lb. tins, per tin	0	9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's, 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0	7
Do. do. double tins, per tin	0	11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1	3
Sprats, dried, per tin	0	13
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0	13
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1	4
Yarmouth, Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	15

FRENCH PATES.

		Rs.	a.
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux)	Truffled	3	0
Snipe (Pate de Becassines) Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	Without Truffles, large tin	2	12
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	Truffled, small tin	1	8

SAUSAGES.

Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Do. do. large size do. do.	1	11
Bologna do. do. do.	1	4
Cambridge do. do. do.	0	15
Pork do. do. do.	0	15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's do.	0	12
Do. do. small tin, do. do.	0	7
Norfolk Sausages do. do.	0	11
Irish do. Shamrock brand do.	0	12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1	4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2	2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1	4
Carrots, English, per tin	0	6
French Beans (Harricot Verts), per tin	0	9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0	10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½-lb. tins	0	7
Do. do. 1-lb. do.	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0	12
Peas, English, per tin	0	7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel), per tin	0	9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0	7
Turnips, do., per tin	0	6
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3	12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1	10
Mixed Vegetables, compressed	1	2

JAMS.

Apricot Cherry — Per tin	0	9
All other kinds, per tin	0	7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's, 1-lb. tins	0	6
Do. Cairn's Home-made, 1 lb. tins	0	9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0	12

TABLE SAUCES.

Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s, pints	0	12

(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)

Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins Reading Cock's Harvey's (by Lazemby)	½-pints	0	11
	pints	1	3
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies Treacher's do. do.	½-pints	0	11
	pints	1	2

CAPER'S OLIVES.

Caper's Real French	½-pints each	0	8
	pints	0	12
Olives, Spanish, pints		0	13
Do. French	½-pints	0	6
	pints	0	10

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Confectionery, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD.
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

PHILLIPS' TABLE WATERS,

As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite.*

	Rs.	a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp'	0	12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0	12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1	0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1	0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared	1	8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0	12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1	0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1	0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses.	1	4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 " "	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ " " (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been deberred from buying one of these useful watches on account of their high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

In extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
HAVE ON HAND

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE
By Johan Maria Farina,
Gegenuber Dem Julicks Platz.
In all sizes.

BEST PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEFS.
Foreign and English.
From
LUBIN OF PARIS.
PIESSE AND LUBIN.
ATKINSON.
SMYTH AND NEPHEWS.
JOHN GOSNELL.
VIOLET RIGAUD.
LUNDBORG.

MADON'S WELL-KNOWN TRIPLE EXTRACT OF ROSES.
A highly concentrated Perfume prepared from the choicest Flowers.
Prices from 1-8 to 3-12, per bottle.

SPONGES!
SPONGES!!
SPONGE BAGS!!!
In all sizes and varieties are now at hand by

SMELLING SALT BOTTLES
and
PERFUME STANDS,
Suitable for Presentation,
From As. 8 to Rs. 30 each.

RICH TOILET SOAPS
From best known Makers.
These are beautifully Perfumed, and being made with Pure Materials are adapted for preserving, cleaning and beautifying the skin.

HAIR BRUSHES AND DRESSING COMBS.
Best English and Foreign,
In variety of patterns, sizes, and shapes.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!! BRUSHES!!!
HAIR BRUSHES.
TOOTH BRUSHES.
SHAVING BRUSHES.
NAIL BRUSHES.
CLOTH BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.
Of best English and Foreign make, in variety of patterns, sizes, shapes, and degrees of stiffness.

DRESSING COMBS
Of Finest Quality and in Variety of Patterns, made of Xylonite, Horn, Vulcanite, Real Ivory, and Tortoise Shell.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT ! ! !

CONCERT.

S. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.
THURSDAY, 25th NOV. 1886, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Part Song.........O who will o'er the Downs so free ..Pearsall.
Bass Solo..........O fair Dove, O fond Dove ....A. Scott Gatty.
Mr. T. A. Brooks.
Vocal Duett....When the Wind blows in from the Sea ....H. Smart.
The Misses Pilcher.
Pianoforte Solo.Oberon ....Favargar.
Miss Roonan.
Soprano Solo ...Ehren on the Rhine.Hutchinson.
Mrs. O'Brien.
Tenor Solo.........Masks and Faces ..Molloy.
Mr. Dixon.
Vocal Trio......O. Memory..............H. Leslie.
Mrs. Lee, Miss Pilcher, Miss E. Pilcher.

PART II.

Bass Solo.....The King's Champion ... .Michael Watson.
Mr. A. F. Harrington.
Contralto Solo.That Rogue Riley. Samuel Lover.
Miss Pilcher.
Pianoforte Duett.Diabelli in D.... .....
Mrs Evans and Miss Roonan.
Tenor Solo.......Come Lasses and Lads ....17th Century.
Mr. Dixon.
12 Soprano Solo ..Cherette ....Roeckel.
Mrs O'Brien,
Bass Solo.........The Gauntlet .... Stark.
Mr. Wickham,
4 Part Song ....Sweet and Low ....Barnby,
(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

Admission—Single ticket, Eight Annas.
Family Ticket (to admit 3), One Rupee.
Tickets may be obtained at
The Schools, or Mission House, Mazagon,
or of Mrs. COUNSELL,
Hornby Row, Fort,
Or on payment at the doors.

NOTICE.
QUADRILLE PARTY.

OWING to the success of the Quadrille Party held last FRIDAY, at the Hotel de Europe, 44 Parel Road, Byculla, by general request, another will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th instant.

Ticket to admit a Gentleman Re. 1; Ladies free.

Dancing at 9 p.m.

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance,

T. A. M. C.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Applicants for Certificates under the Steam, Boiler Act, are required to give FIFTEEN DAYS' notice instead of SIX DAYS, as heretofore, and to lodge their applications, accompanied by testimonials, in the usual way in the Boiler Inspection Act Office, Secretariat.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector of Bombay,

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Stamp Office for One Year from the 11th proximo, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 4th Idem. Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

J. H. GRANT,
Superintendent of Stamps,
Bombay, General Stamp Office, November 23, 1886.

HOP BITTERS. HOP BITTERS.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VELENTINE MEAT JUICE,
Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 22nd December next by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 A. M., for a contract as specified below for 3 years.commencing from 1st April 1887.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Cotton cloth of *bona fide* Indian Manufacture, 39 inches wide. for making Mattresses and Pillow Cases for issue to European Troops in Barracks

Do. do. 43 inches wide do. do. do. in Hospitals.

The annual probable requirement of the Cloth will be 6,606 yards for Barracks and 6,666 yards for Hospitals

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Offices, Bombay Nov. 23, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of SHRIDHUR SHIWLAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DHAPOOBAI, the Widow of the abovenamed SHRIDHUR SHIWLAL, the sole Executrix, named in his said Will ... . Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 20th day of November 1886.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE handsome Madras-built LANDAU by Simson, in good order, with brake—the property of a gentleman.

One set new English-made four-in-hand harness.

An English-built new MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Cart, with folding steps and Lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A new Circular-fronted English-built Brougham.

An English-built new BAROUCHE, by Kinross.

An English-built new DOG-CART, by Phillipson and Atkinson.

Also a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE, in seven and fourteen pounds bundles.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

EVERLASTING INKSTAND,
NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS ! !

EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by pouring water in the inkstand.

Annas 8, Each.
Rs. 5-8-0, Per Dozen.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
11, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant. at 2 p m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows, viz:—

A consignment lately imported as sample of 26 boxes of superior wines such as—

Medoc.	Chateau Leoville.
Haut Talence.	„ Lafite
St. Estephe.	„ Margaux.
Margaux.	Rions.
Chateau Noel.	Sauterne.
„ Citran.	Chateau Rieussec.
„ Laros.	Vieux Cognac.
„ Carreier.	Superior Old Cognac.

40 boxes brandy.
5 „ champagne.

On account and at the risk of Moosabhoy Adumjee of Parsee Bazaar Street.

T. L. in diamond D. B. 1.

1 case 38 reams No. 1 laid paper 15 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Stewart and Co. of No. 2, Church Gate Street.

O. V. in diamond ½.

4 cases containing 24 English-made Perambulators, will sell one at a time.

On account of the concerned.

7 Kherbaws Shiraz wine, 1 new W. and W. Sewing Machine, samples of plated spoons and forks and timepieces.

On account of Fazel Dosa.

Remaining 18 kerosine oil hanging lamps.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay October 24, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FUN ON THE BRISTOL,
OR A NIGHT AT SEA.
A MUSICAL COMEDY—ODDITY
IN 3 ACTS.

As performed over 1 600 times in the principal cities in the United States, Canada, Australia and British Columbia, England, Ireland, and Scotland—and always with unequivocal success,

Will shortly be produced at the
GAIETY THEATRE,
Under the direction of
MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN,
With a Full Company,

"A huge laugh from beginning to end."—*London Times.*

"Fun reigns absolute from the rise till the fall of the curtain."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

"It is an *olla padrida* of pure American type,"—*The People*

"One of the most exquisite pieces of fooling that it is possible to conceive."—*The London Standard,*

"It is brightness throughout."—*The London Daily Post.*

"Three hours of incessant laughter."—*The Referee.*

"The fall of the curtain a positive relief from laughter. *The Chronicle.*

"Its action is brisk and rapid—its dialogue crisp and witty."—*London Truth.*

"Its situation perplexing and comical."—*Entr'acte.*

"Its music bright, fresh, and sparkling."—*Society.*

"Its tone clear and pure."—*London Era.*

"It is extremely amusing and funny to a degree."—*Aberdeen Journal.*

"It goes with an *é clat*, which is simply immense."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

"It is strong, pungent, and irresistible."—*The Theatre,*

"It is ingeniously mixed and packed."—*Vide Press.*

ALFRED THEATRE.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
HOUSES NIGHTLY CROWDED.
Hundreds unable to obtain admission.
PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY CHANGED.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET—The 2nd and 3rd floor of a House in Hornby Row, Fort, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "P.," *Gazette* Office.

NEW GOODS for 'Xmas—Toys, Dolls, Balls, Table Ornaments, Parasols, Vases, and Thousand other Presents to suit all classes, at cheap prices—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—An Otto Patent Safety Bicycle, in very good order, with one lamp. Price Rs. 160. Apply to "MIZPAH," care of King, King and Co., Bombay.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, and Gloster Cheeses
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. Groceries, Wines, Fancy Goods, &c.
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. Toys' 'Xmas Tree Ornaments, Confectionery.
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ld., Fort, Bombay. Tobacco Cheroots, Cigars and Cigarettes.
W. J. ESSAI.

"SHOT SILKS," Now on view, grand lot of the above Silks, well worth inspection.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE.—The property of Major-General Carnegy, a handsome English-built BAROUCHE in good order. Apply to LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE—A Jet Black Fast Arab Horse, going in Harness. Price moderate. Apply to Messrs. C. STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

THREE for a Rupee—Indian Views in CHRISTMAS CARDS. Up-country Constituents earnestly requested to apply sharp, to avoid disappointment, to STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES stand unrivalled in point of simplicity, durability, and accurate adjustment of machinery. Catalogues post free. For cash or on hire, with option of purchase, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED.—Well prepared Tigerskins with Head and Teeth and Paws with Claws. Offers to VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

DOG FOR SALE.—A good Fox Terrier, 11 months old strong and healthy, born in England, Good ratter. Apply "W. P.," office of this paper.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, fully conversant with German, wishes for Employment as Correspondent, &c. Apply to "F. B.," care of this office.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO LET—The First Floor of House No. 5, Hornby Row, facing the sea, and well adapted for Offices. Apply to Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, No. 6, Hornby Row.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co; No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co, Khoja Mohulla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, Rs. 5-8 per tin.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 11-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

GRAND LODGE S. F. I.—The MASONIC FESTIVAL of ST. ANDREW will take place at FreeMasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 27th instant. For Tickets, Rupees 5 each. Apply to the GRAND SECRETARY, Free-Masons' Hall.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

TO LET—From 1st December, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW, "The Wilderness," on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the residence of the former Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, Eight for One Rupee.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

A VERY DESIRABLE BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite to Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., lately vacated by E.B. Carroll, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

A VERY DESIRABLE SHOP in Rampart Row in one of the best situations. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House agent.
2, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—

A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.

Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3, per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.

PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.

MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to

C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, November, 22nd 1886.

INDIA RUBBER SPEAKING TOYS.

Dolls.	Horses.
Babies.	Cocks.
Parrots.	Cats.
Ostriches.	Cows.
Peacocks.	Figures.
Clowns.	Sheeps.
Ducks.	Swans and
Dogs.	Pigs.
Goats.	I. R. Balls.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF EVERY KIND OF TOYS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI'S RAILWAY.

THE MORVI RAILWAY is now OPEN for PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC to Wankaner (51 miles from Wadhwan), and Trains run as follows:—

DOWN.	p. m.	UP.	a.m.
Wadhwan Camp Dep.	14 30	Wankaner Dep.	7 0
Kookera	15 30	Dadali	7 42
Muli { Arrl.	15 54	Than { Arrl.	8 36
Muli { Dep.	15 59	Than { Dep.	8 46
Sahila Road	16 29	Dolia { Arrl.	9 52
Dolia { Arrl.	16 59	Dolia { Dep.	9 57
Dolia { Dep.	17 4	Sahila Road	10 27
Than { Arrl.	18 10	Muli { Arrl.	10 57
Than { Dep.	18 20	Muli { Dep.	11 2
Dadali	19 14	Kookera	11 56
Wankaner. Arrl.	19 56	Wadhwan Camp, arrl.	12 26

Wankaner is only 26 miles from Rajkot and 16 from Morvi on the direct route to Cutch.

For information as to rates, &c., apply to the Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Wadhwan.

W. D. WHITE, C.E.,
Manager, Morvi Ry.
Manager's Office, Wadhwan, C.S., November 21 1886.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy,

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. LD. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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1863........	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,15	14	1
1878........	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. B. R. A. Society.—General meeting, 5-15 pm..
Band, B. V. R., Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Parochial Concert, S. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 9 p.m.
Evening party to the Rao of Cutch, at Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's Pabaney Villa, Breach Candy, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Murray (s), from *Liverpool*; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Restitution (s), for Calcutta ; and Africa (s). Ratnagiri and Malabar Coast.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Clan Murray entered, and the s.s. Algoma and Belgravia left the dock yesterday.

Evening Party.—Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gives an evening party to-day at his bungalow, Breach Candy, to meet H. H. the Rao of Cutch.

Fall of a Stable.—A stable fell in on Tuesday afternoon, situated at Duncan Road, belonging to a Borah named Moideen Budroodeen. Four persons were more or less injured, and three horses killed. The damages are estimated at Rs. 1,000.

Fall off Scaffolding.—Yesterday Yenkoo Umrootha, a painter, while on a scaffolding painting a new house situated on Frere Road, the plank on which he was standing suddenly gave way, and he fell to the ground, and sustained a severe compound fracture to his right leg. He was removed at once to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Christmas Cards.—Stationers are just now vying with one another in displaying Christmas ware. Among the most interesting novelties are a series of Christmas cards bearing photographic representations of places of historical interest in India, which may be had at Messrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee and Co.'s, Meadow Street, and which are admirably adapted for sending home.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Patton Street, touching the death of Oomabai, aged 70 years. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while walking too near a kerosine lamp, deceased's saree accidentally caught fire, and she sustained extensive burns about the body, from which she died an hour after. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-30 p.m. :—

Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Suppe.
Valse	The Cloister	E. H. Prout.
Chorus Il Bivacco.	L'Assedio de Leida	Petrella.
Quadrille	London Life	C. Coote.
Polka	Wir Beide	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,

The Mahabharata.—Mr. Protap Chandra Roy, who has undertaken the task of translating the "Mahabharata" into English, has made satisfactory progress. The translator has up to the present been very liberally supported by the princes and nobles of India, but the funds are now beginning to fail. Mr. Siddheshur Mitter has therefore come to Bombay for the purpose of making a further appeal to the liberality of enlightened natives, so that the work may proceed without hindrance. Mr. Mitter is at present the guest of the Hon. K. T. Telang.

An Old Offender.—Anajee Suddoo, *alias* Amroota Luximon, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit theft of a purse, containing Rs. 2 and a railway ticket, from the pocket of Jaffer Abb, on Tuesday night, at about half-past 9 o'clock, while standing in a crowd at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. The accused was arrested while his hand was in the complainant's pocket endeavouring to remove the purse, and he was handed over to the police. The accused, on admitting four previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

The High Priest of the Parsees.—Our Parsee readers will read with interest the following paragraph from the *Vienna Weekly News* of the 2nd inst., regarding the elevation of Dastoor Hoshung to the Doctorate of Philosophy, which piece of welcome intelligence we had the pleasure to announce some weeks ago. "For the first time since its existence, the Philosophical Faculty of the Vienna University has conferred the degree of Doctor *honoris causa* on an Oriental *savant*, the Professor of Persian at the Deccan College in Poona, Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshangji J. Asa, who is also High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan. The choice of the Faculty has lately been sanctioned by his Majesty the Emperor. The new honorary Doctor received an English education in India, and belongs to one of the most distinguished priestly families of the Parsees. . . . ."

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the Rev. Edward Stephenson Hall appeared before Mr. P. Ryan, and filed the following information, charging W. H. Lucas, the superintendent of the S. P. C. K. Book Depot, with misappropriation of certain sums of money belonging to the Society. The Rev. E. S. Hall said :—"I am garrison chaplain of Bombay, and secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. I live on the Esplanade. I know one W. H. Lucas, who was superintendent of the S. P. C. K. Depot in the Fort. It was his duty as superintendent to sell books and receive monies on behalf of the Society, and to make entries of sales and monies received in the cash and ledger books, and forward the monies to the treasurer. About a fortnight ago, the said W. H. Lucas resigned the office of superintendent, and on his leaving I examined the account books and found that on the 27th October last the sum of Rs. 43-6 had been received at the Depôt by the said W. H. Lucas for books sold to the Rev. C. K. Tollemache, Fategurh, but this sum has not been accounted for by him. In the same month the Rev. T. Corfield, Igatpuri, forwarded per money order the sum of Rs. 30, which was received and acknowledged by the said W. H. Lucas, and this sum also has not been accounted for by him. I can produce the acknowledgment signed by W. H. Lucas. On the 7th October last, Rs. 5-15-6 were received from the sister superior and acknowledged by W. H. Lucas, but not accounted for by him. I can produce the book in which he has signed as having received this amount. I have written to the said W. H. Lucas regarding these monies, but he has not replied to my letter, I have reason to believe that he has appropriated these monies to his own use, and I charge him accordingly, and pray that a warrant may issue for his arrest and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application, and ordered a warrant to issue for the arrest of the accused.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 24.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A WIFE.

Alexander Francis de Jesus, a Portuguese Christian, 33 years of age, was charged with having, on the 18th April last, voluntarily administered a quantity of arsenic to his wife, Anne Catherine de Jesus, with the intention of causing her death. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Acting Advocate General, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Russell for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest—Foreman.

Mr. Tribhowundas M. Nuthoobhai
Mr. Vijbhoocundas Atmaram
Mr. Mansukhram Soorujram
Mr. G. Reifferscheid
Mr. W. M. Macdonald
Mr. R. L. Sands
Mr. J. M. Sleater
Mr. J. P. Cornforth.

Mr. Macpherson stated the facts of the case to the jury. Having regard to the charge, it was not necessary, he thought, to have the case tried by a Special Jury ; but in the exercise of his discretion, his Lordship had directed that the trial should come on before a Special Jury, for the reason no doubt that the case presented some very peculiar features. The charges were of course of a very grave character. There was, however, little or no direct evidence against the prisoner ; and the evidence, such as it was, was of a circumstantial character. It was a case in which a jury should exercise the greatest care and intelligence, both for the sake of the Crown as well as in the interests of the prisoner. It appeared that on the evening of the 18th April last, which was Palm Sunday, the prisoner wilfully attempted to make his wife drink the contents of a wine glass containing arsenic, which had been placed on a table by him or with his privity. He was married to his wife about five years ago ; and for the first two years or so, they lived with prisoner's mother and brother. As was not uncommon in such cases, the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law got on very badly. There were frequent quarrels between them, which induced the prisoner and his wife to go and live separately about a year-and-a-half before the commission of the offence charged against the prisoner. Shortly before the separation, the mother-in-law, who had taken ill, suspected that her daughter-in-law had attempted to poison her. There was no evidence as to any communication taking place, since the separation, between the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law. About 4 p.m. on the 18th April last, prisoner's wife, leaving her husband and a daughter, about four years of age, at home, went to chapel, returning home at 8 p.m. Prisoner asked her if she would have some sherbet which one Isaac, a distant relation of theirs, had sent, and at the same time handed her a wine glass. She drank a considerable portion of the contents ; but on her being about to give some of it to her little daughter, prisoner stopped her, asking her to leave a little for him. On her offering him the glass, he said "Thanks, I will drink it afterwards," or "you had better drink the rest yourself," or words to that effect. They had afterwards some ice-cream from a vendor in the streets, and then some supper. Ten minutes later, prisoner's wife took ill and asked prisoner to send for Isaac, who lived close by, and who was by profession an apothecary. He came, and on seeing the case to be a serious one, asked prisoner to send for a doctor. Prisoner went out himself, but returned without a doctor, saying the servants of a Hindu doctor, at whose house he called, refused to awaken him. Isaac, who had also gone out, suggested on his return that the woman should be taken to hospital. Prisoner then took him aside and said "You sent the sherbet and here is your chit that came with it." Isaac denied having sent the sherbet, saying the chit was not in his handwriting, whereupon the prisoner said "All right ; don't say anything about it ; let us take her to hospital." At the hospital, the doctor, seeing the case to be one of irritant poisoning, sent for the police. On a search of the prisoner's house, certain materials for the making of colours were found, the prisoner being an artist by calling. In the wineglass and a spittoon, however, arsenic was found, and the prisoner was arrested. The woman's declaration was taken by Mr. Ryan at the hospital, and again a second time in the presence of Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor. Accused was subsequently released on bail. The case in the police court was first heard by Mr. Ryan, then by Mr. Hamilton, and lastly by Mr. Webb. In the hospital, in her examination on the two occasions mentioned, the woman distinctly said that she and her husband had lived happily together. In the police court, however, she told a perfectly different story, explaining that, while in hospital, she thought she was dying, and that therefore she had pity on her husband.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The prisoner's wife said he was in the habit of going out about 9 p.m. and returning home at 4 o'clock the next morning. She complained of his going out frequently in this way. When discharged from the hospital, she went with her daughter to live with her mother.

She was cross-examined by Mr. Russell. Her husband used to assault her. She did not know if he had been guilty of infidelity. Her own mother used to provide her with clothes. She had known Isaac since her marriage. She did not know that he was fond of her.

Dr. Moreshwur Gopal Deshmookh, Assistant Chemical Analyser, said the wineglass in question contained arsenious oxide of common white arsenic. The spittoon was found to contain an arsenious oxide solution.

The Judge : Is this arsenic easily procurable in Bombay ?

Witness : It is.

The Judge : Is it sold openly ?

Witness: Yes, my Lord. I believe there is a provision which requires people wanting to purchase poisonous drugs to state why they require them. I do not know whether the provision is strictly followed or not.

The Judge : Has a person buying arsenic to state why he wants it ?

Witness : Yes, my Lord.

The Judge : Is arsenic used by goldsmiths in Bombay ?

Witness : I believe it is used as a flux for helping the melting of metals.

Mr. John Gallagher, House Surgeon, Jamsetjee Hospital, said the life of the prisoner's wife was in danger, and she was threatened with an attack of paralysis. She got better at first, and then had a relapse. She was three weeks in hospital.

Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution, but the case for the Crown had not concluded at 5 p.m.

The foreman of the jury then stated that in the opinion of a majority of the jury, no case had been made out against the prisoner.

The Judge concurred in opinion with the majority, and was willing to accept their verdict.

Mr. Macpherson said he would, under the circumstances, offer no further evidence for the prosecution ; remarking that he thought that, on the case as it was presented to him, the Public Prosecutor was perfectly justified in bringing it before the Court.

The jury then gave a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—November 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

A PECULIAR CUSTOM—A CONCEALED PARTNER.

H. F. SOARES *vs.* DYAL MATHURA AND BEG MAHOMED HAJEE ABDOOL RAHMAN.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, said:—No dispute has been raised by either defendants as to the accuracy of the amount due to Mr. Soares, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the liability on the different items. The undisputed facts are as follows :—"On the 27th November 1883, the defendants Dayal and Beg Mahomed entered into a partnership, of which one of the chief objects was the purchase of iron goods in Europe. The documents creating and dissolving the partnership, and the statement of Dayal proves that Beg Mahomed contributed the capital, while Dayal gave his skill, long experience and labour. The parties are at issue as to whether the five orders which, among other goods, were those, of which delivery was not taken, and the price of which is now sued for, were ordered from Europe for the partnership, and on the authority of defendant Beg Mahomed. They are signed by Dayal alone, and the invoices are made in his name alone. He was the only person who ordered them, and it is proved that in regard to similar business done with Graham and Co., Dayal alone appeared, that firm being apparently as ignorant as the plaintiff, Mr. Soares, of the existence of any partner of Dayal's. It is also to be noticed that the partnership agreement provides that orders should be in the name of Beg Mahomed, and this point is relied on in his defence as showing the system under which the goods were ordered, and it is urged that these facts show that the orders were not for the partnership, as Dayal says, but for Dayal alone, as Beg Mahomed says. The evidence of Beg Mahomed denying that any orders of iron from England through firms in Bombay were ever sanctioned by, or known to him, during the whole period of the partnership would, if believed, tend to show that, however the partnership deed may be expressed, this particular way of ordering goods was not a part of the usual course of business of the partnership, nor even a kind of business done by the partnership at all. Beg Mahomed says that very soon after the partnership deed providing for such business was executed, he determined only to buy in the ready market in Bombay, and, therefore, he did not authorise any orders being sent for goods to come out from England. But in the partnership cash book produced by Beg Mahomed, a large number of items appear, which correspond in quantities, prices and sterling totals with the invoices of all the portions of the five orders (on which the suit is based), which have been taken up and actually paid for. The other entries and invoices are in the same position. It is proved in this way that such shipments under the five orders sued upon, as were actually taken up by Dayal were paid for to the Agra Bank which held the papers, and that these payments were entered in the partnership books. Beg Mahomed does not deny that he found the money. But he says that all the time he was under the belief that he was paying for goods bought by Dayal in the ready market, and not for goods ordered through plaintiff from England, as these undoubtedly were, not for other goods ordered by Dayal from England through Graham and Co. Here he is absolutely contradicted by Dayal. On this point, I think, Dayal must be believed, as it is incredible that a man constantly advancing money to a partner without funds of his own to pay for goods would remain so long a time completely ignorant of such important facts. Beg Mahomed had the books brought to him constantly, and being himself used to this kind of trade, must have observed the items entered, which are evidently taken from invoices, and which plainly point to dealings in sterling. The payments made by Dayal of money advanced by Beg Mahomed for iron ordered from England amounted to a large sum. On the 7th August 1885, the partnership was disolved, which left Dayal with all the liabilities and a large debt to Beg Mahomed, to whom a lien was also given on the stock-in-trade. On the 10th August, Beg Mahomed gave Dayal a cheque to pay off Graham and Co., whose clerk proves the payment, and the iron so taken up was mortgaged to Beg Mahomed. All these documents must be considered together, as the oral evidence shows that they were part of the same negotiation. Here again the statements are contradictory. I am of opinion that as observed by plaintiff's counsel, both defendants wished at that time to conceal the fact that Beg Mahomed was a partner as Mr. Soares, whom I think entitled to credit, says that at that time and not till after the year 1886 had begun, he did not know and was not told that Beg Mahomed was a partner. If either he or the Agra Bank had known this or had an inkling of it, it is probable they would have tried to saddle Beg Mahomed with responsibility when the promissory note was signed by Dayal and Soares. I think it not improbable that Beg Mahomed made some promise to Dayal to induce him to sign the deed of dissolution to the effect that Beg Mahomed would support Dayal in business. But I do not think the evidence sufficiently trustworthy to enable me to find conclusively that Beg Mahomed promised to pay off Soares and Graham and Co. Dayal was then in a difficult impecunious condition, and pressed for payment by Soares, while he was unable to place the responsibility on Beg Mahomed immediately as the order which had not been taken up were in Dayal's name only. Dayal, to save his own credit, paid Rs. 2,500 as margin. I believe what Soares says about the discussion with Beg Mahomed, regarding the abatement of £200, especially as Soares is corroborated by his letter of the 4th August 1885. The witness Edulji is not altogether to be trusted, as his memory does not serve him well, and he has been much mixed up with Beg Mahomed's transactions. I find then that Beg Mahomed was a partner and expressly authorized the orders, the subject of the suit, and that orders of this kind were part of the usual business for which the partnership was created, and which the partnership carried on. I decree for Rs. 15,578-10-7 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 26th April 1886 till 6th July 1886, and after that at 6 per cent. per annum, and for cost and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

THE WAR IN BURMA.

The Allahabad paper publishes the following telegram from Mandalay :—"Bhamo has been very quiet for a long time, but latent hostility among the local tribesmen still exists. On the 14th some troops were sent down stream to Katha. Some 100 Shans and Ka-Chins thinking the garrison weakened thereby, attacked our stockaded position the same night. They cut down a sentry and got inside and burnt the guardroom, killing two men of the 26th Punjab Infantry, and were only driven out after a sharp fight. They left four dead. A corporal of Sappers, who was reported missing, was found in the river next morning, the body being much mutilated. The barracks outside the stockade were not touched. There are 700 men in Bhamo at the present time ; but the tribesmen evidently hoped to destroy all buildings, and then to escape in the confusion which might follow.

"The officer commanding the Shwayzeegon post reports that he surprised a dacoit band at Anitha and Woombalay on the 17th and killed the Choungwa Bo. There were no casualties on our side. Hla-Oo is being gradually surrounded in the Doab between the Mu and Chindwin rivers. All parties east of Mu have closed on the river. Mr. Symonds with the Mounted Infantry was at Magiok, north of Sagain, on the 18th. Captain Gubbins, with a squadron of the Hyderabad Cavalry, is sweeping the country south of Shwebo, while Colonel Middleton's column from Yen is moving southwards in co-operation with the column from Ahlone. Hla-Oo, with only a 100 followers, is reported to be lying in the jungle twelve miles from Mayagan, his band being thoroughly broken up.

"Hla-Oo has doubled back through the Mounted Infantry, so the hunt after him still continues.

"Colonel Cubit, commanding the Ruby Mines Expedition, reports that rain has delayed the advance, making roads almost impassable. The ex-lessee of the mines is said to have induced the whole district to combine and oppose the advance of the troops, and 1,400 Burmans are reported to be holding Sagadoung at the foot of the hills. The Panthay Chief, who is with Colonel Cubitt disbelieves this, but Major Skene has moved forward with 400 rifles and two guns in case the report proves true. The Panthays are rendering most valuable assistance with transport.

"To block Bo Shwe on the west some Goorkha police were lately sent from the Arrakan side to occupy the Aeng Pass. It is reported that 50 of these have crossed the Yoma hills and occupied Napeh and Padeng, which were found empty. Bo Shwe will probably take alarm at being threatened in the rear."

TEA PLANTERS' DIFFICULTIES.

At Calcutta, on Nov. 20, before Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverly, Mr. M. P. Gasper said that he appeared on behalf of Mr. A. J. and Mr. C. Judge, brothers, who were tea planters in the District of Silchar, and others, to move for the transfer of two cases pending trial before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kalikundi, in the Silchar District, to that of the District Magistrate of Silchar or any other officer their Lordships may be pleased to direct. The facts of the case were, Mr. Gasper said, that the two Messrs. Judge belonged to a tea estate called Kakicherra, one of the brothers being the manager of the garden, near which was another tea estate called Nowcherra,—the manager, or man in charge, of which was a native gentleman named Surma. On the 10th September last, it came to the knowledge of the two brothers, A. J. and C. Judge, that one of the coolies, a woman belonging to their garden, had gone to the Nowcherra Estate, and accompanied by a jemadar, chowkidar, and sirdar, they went to the garden at Nowcherra, where they asked to see the gentleman in charge of the estate and had an interview with Surma. On Surma being asked about the coolie woman by the Judges, he informed them that she was in the garden, but she was under a contract to him. On being asked, however, to produce the contract, he refused to do so. While the parties were talking the matter over, the coolie woman appeared, who, on being questioned, acknowledged having come from the neighbouring garden, and on being asked, expressed her willingness to accompany the Messrs. Judge, and went with them on their return to their own eastate. While on the way between the two gardens, a number of coolies, instigated by the Baboo in charge of the Nowcherra garden, followed and set upon the two Messrs. Judge and their party, whom they attacked and struck several blows with *lattees*. The result was that one of the brothers was severly injured, so much so that he was laid up for a month in his bed with a broken head. As soon as the party got back to Kakicherra, a formal complaint was made in writing and despatched to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kalikundi, who was asked to come to the garden and personally investigate the matter, stating as the reason for making the request that one of the brothers was grievously hurt, and the other could not leave the garden, owing to the probability of the coolies belonging to the garden taking up the matter, and he had, therefore, to remain to keep the coolies quiet, and prevent them from going to Nowcherra and creating a disturbance and riot. Mr. Steinberg, the Sub-Divisional Officer, instead of coming personally to make the enquiry, sent a head constable of police to do so. The police officer, on making an investigation, came to the conclusion that the case was a true one, and *challanned* the persons who were accused by Mr. Judge as the parties who had taken part in the attack. Up to this time no case had been instituted by the other side, nor any complaint made against the two Messrs. Judge or their men. The head constable's report was submitted to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Steinberg, who, on receipt of it, found fault with the report and quashed it. At the same time, he sent the head constable away to a frontier station in the district, and directed a Sub-Inspector of Police to make a fresh investigation. This officer, on making the enquiry, also found the case to be a true one, but from grievous hurt made it one of simple hurt, and also let go one man, a jemadar, from the other side who had been previously *chalanned* by the head constable, and took away the rest. Then Surma, the native manager of Nowcherra, got Mr. Elwin, his superior in the garden, to write a letter to the Magistrate, alleging that the two Messrs. Judge and their party had committed arson. This was ten days after the alleged offence, and, on enquiries being made, it was found to be false ; but it was held that there had been a riot on the part of the other (Mr. Judge's) side as well. Mr. Gasper said that both cases were to come off before Mr. Steinberg, the Sub-Divisional Officer, and the two Messrs. Judge, under the circumstances, take exception to his trying the cases, on the grounds that they are entitled to be tried by an officer not lower than a District Magistrate, with a jury. An application was made to Mr. Steinberg for a transfer, which he refused to grant, and he also refused the two Messrs. Judge, as defendants in the case against them, a copy of the complaint sent by Mr. Elwin, of the Nowcherra garden, and insisted on the trial proceeding before him. In reply to the Court Mr. Gasper said he believed Mr. Steinberg's position was a Magistrate of the first class, and what was called in those districts an Assistant Commissioner. There was, however, one difficulty which he ought to mention to the Court. He was instructed by the firm of Messrs. Dignam, Robinson and Sparks, solicitors, to make the application on behalf of the two Messrs. Judge, on the strength of a communication received from Mr. Judge, the father, who was pracisting as a pleader in that district and appeared at the trial for his sons. He (Mr. Gasper) had an affidavit of the father, acting for his sons, to make the application, but had no warrant, or authority from either of the prosecutors in the case, which, however, he would undertake to file at the earliest possible moment, should their Lordships be pleased to grant a rule, and also that the proceedings be stayed, pending the hearing of the same, the trial being fixed to come off on the 23rd instant. Their Lordships granted a rule, and also an order to stay proceedings, with permission, at the request of Mr. Gasper, that a telegram be sent to that effect.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·933
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	64·3
Relative humidity of Air	·621
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, ESE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	294

* From midnight to midnight.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

The *Englishman* writes :—"Mr. King will find great advantage in his present crusade in tracing the various Rules which have been framed from time to time since 1855, and which show that European Uncovenanted officers have just ground for complaint. These Rules are not easily accessible, especially in England, and it is only after a persevering search that we are able to give an abstract of them. We may premise by saying that previous to 1855 the service was divided into two classes, superior and inferior, superannuation pensions only granted to the former. The pensions of the superior class were limited by no maximum, and, in the cases of persons retiring to Europe, were paid at the fixed rate of two shillings per rupee. As the rupee was often worth more than two shillings in those days, Government was frequently the gainer.

In 1855 the Rules were altered, and £500 was fixed on as a maximum as regards "Officers appointed hereafter to the service." These Rules took effect from the 19th of May, 1855. The old Rules remained in force as regards all officers who entered the service previous to that date. The Government of India thus practically acknowledged that it would be unjust to give the new Rules retrospective effect—that it would not be fair to apply them to men who entered the service before they were framed. In 1863 an entirely new set of Rules were framed. They came into force on the 8th of June, 1863, and cannot in fairness apply to any officers who joined the service previous to that date. In these the maximum pension which Uncovenanted Civilians are entitled to was for the first time fixed in rupees. As regards pensions payable in England, the following was the Government ruling :—'The rate of exchange is an important consideration in regard to payment in England. Her Majesty's Government will not now fix any permanent rate for the purpose. But as a rate of exchange based on the intrinsic value of the rupee and the market price of bills is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers, which rate is applied to family remittances of officers serving in India, the same rate appears to be equitable for the payment in England of the pensions of Uncovenanted servants, and is, therefore, to be adopted.' Up to this time there had been no mention of paying pensions in Europe in anything but *sterling*. On the 1st of July, 1870, there came out a Resolution of Government in which it is stated 'that considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the limitation of pensions of Uncovenanted servants,' and the Resolution goes on to fix the limits of pensions. Whereas in the Resolution the salaries are mentioned in rupees, the pensions are mentioned in sterling. There is a summary, however, at the end, in which it is stated that, "in all other cases, the pensions of Uncovenanted servants are subject to the limitation of the new Pension Rules of 8th of June 1863, and 13th of April 1864." Up to 1877 no alteration was made in the Uncovenanted Service Pension Code, and pensions were paid in sterling.

In the year 1877, however, when the fall in exchange had become serious, a note was added : 'Whereas in the following Resolution a pension is stated in sterling, the equivalent of rupees, is meant at two shillings per rupee, which had been at that time for several years the fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.' By whose order this most important alteration was made there is nothing to show. The Pension Rules were sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and no alteration should have been made without his orders. It is an open secret, however, that this very important note was made on his own authority by a zealous officer of the Accountant-General's Department without the knowledge or consent of the Secretary of State. There is a very strong feeling among the whole body of European Uncovenanted officers that they have not been fairly treated in this matter of pensions—that there has been something very like breach of faith on the part of Government. In the last Pension Rules framed there is a clause which, if construed strictly and unscrupulously, would technically justify Government in repudiating all promises made, or hopes held out to Uncovenanted servants. Clause 2 of the Pension Code runs thus : 'The Government reserves to itself the right of changing the Rules in the Code from time to time at its discretion, and of interpreting their meaning. An officer's claim to pension is governed by the rules in force at the time he resigns, or is discharged from, the Government service. He is not entitled to concessions made after his resignation or discharge.' And we are told in a note that 'it would be extremely inconvenient, if not wholly impracticable, in carrying out every change, to consider every possible effect, however remote, which such changes might have on the prospects of every officer in the service. It will be seen that the Court of Directors in 1855 had a very different idea of the obligations when they declared that the rules then formed were not to have a retrospective effect. Whether any employer of labour can thus legally cancel previous engagements and repudiate former promises is a question we leave to lawyers to decide ; but there will be a very general consensus of opinion that this cannot be done fairly and honourably. We have no hesitation in saying that the principle laid down in the clause, we have quoted, are unworthy of the British Government. When exchange was favourable Government was a gainer by paying pensions in sterling. The fact of exchange being now unfavourable is no excuse for the non-fulfilment of promises, certainly implied if not clearly expressed."

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* in discussing a suggestion that an Inspector-General of Volunteers should be appointed for India, says :—"The Volunteer Force in India numbers at the present moment a few short of 13,000 of all ranks. The force consists of four batteries of artillery, eighteen troops of cavalry, and forty-five corps of infantry, from one to ten companies strong. At present the affairs of the Volunteers are treated by different officers at Army head-quarters, each according to the special branch of work under the Army Regulations allotted to him, and the Adjutant-General is perhaps the only officer who deals with the matter as a whole. It may, therefore, be shrewdly suspected that Volunteer matters receive only that amount of attention which the feeling towards the movement of the Adjutant-General for the time being prompts, discounted largely by the time he has at his disposal from other multifarious matters to devote to amateur soldiers. The Government has done much to foster the Volunteers, and it might, in our opinion, wisely crown its efforts, by appointing an Inspector-General of Volunteers to specially look after the Force and advise the Government as to its particular wants and desires.

Perhaps the most pressing of the needs is organisation, from the absence of which the force suffers greatly, as was proved at the Rawal Pindi Assemblage in March and April 1885, and at the Delhi manœuvres in January last. An Inspector-General of Volunteers would soon put this straight. He would move from station to station, make himself personally acquainted with the officers and men; ascertain the cause of any falling-off in numbers or attendance at drill in any particular corps; and by the sheer weight of his influence remedy many defects, which seem now incurable. He would be able to advise the Government in a practical and useful manner on all subjects connected with the force, and above all on the important matter of the selection of officers, not one of whom should be appointed without his concurrence. He would supervise arrangements on occasions of the volunteers being called together, and would take the command, or at least supervision, thus ensuring homogeneousness and discipline among the collected fragments.

There are, moreover, special reasons why a volunteer force, even more than a regular army, should be concentrated under a single officer, other than the Adjutant-General. The nature of the force is such, and its geographical distribution is so wide that, while many keen volunteers are full of schemes for the encouragement and better guidance of the movement, they have no means of bringing these forward. With his own special corps, in his own little corner of this vast country, each volunteer's exertions must be confined. His aspirations reach publicity only in a local memorandum or in the columns of a local newspaper. Thus an immense amount of excellent enthusiasm is smothered in detail ; and each energetic volunteer comes, from his fruitless persistence, to be regarded rather as the victim of a fad. With a sympathetic Inspector-General to listen, compare, and, if necessary, recommend to Government such improvements as may be suggested to him, there would be a tangible outlet for zeal, as well as a ready curb for misdirected enthusiasm. A recommendation endorsed by the Inspector-General would have weight with the Government ; and one vetoed, by him would have weight with nobody. There would be fewer real grievances, and fewer empty fads cropping up wherever volunteers foregather. The force would feel, for the first time, that it is in reality a force, instead of a miscellaneous assortment of scattered atoms. With the appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers, the force would perceptibly rise in the scale of organisations ; for it is only the very lowest and least active of organisms that can sustain life without a head.

BENGAL.

Health of Calcutta.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th November was 274, against 271 and 272 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 38. There were 67 deaths from cholera against 54 and 73 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 41. There were no deaths from smallpox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 91 and 43, respectively, against 93 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·0 per mille per annum, against 31·9, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

Madras Gymkhana.—Owing to the marshy state of the island, the committee decided on having their usual fortnightly meetings at Guindy, and succeeded in getting up two very good programmes for Saturday, the 13th and 20th instant. The South Indian Railway ran a special "express" train, which was patronised by some members of the Club, but most members preferred to drive. There was a slight alteration in the course for the Pony Hurdle Race ; namely, a flag (the only one) put up at the entrance of the straight leading to the two last hurdles, which the riders were to keep on their right. Unfortunately our energetic Sub-Secretary had not given notice of this to the riders before starting ! and Messrs. Armstrong and Symonds, who were leading, passed it on the wrong side, and did not discover the mistake until it was far too late to turn back, to make a race of it. Harlequin's rider who, we believe, was round the course in the morning, and no doubt knew of the flag, went the right course, and naturally came in an easy winner, much to his own astonishment ; in all previous hurdle races at Guindy, riders were supposed to make the best of their way from one jump to another, as there is no special course. We must congratulate Mr. Croasdaile, our Sub-Secretary, on the great success of the meeting.—*Mail*.

AN ARMY OF WINGED POSTBOYS.

If it is true that General Boulanger's first principle of governing France is that "il faut que la France s'amuse," he is certainly setting about the task of amusing her in a manner which is as novel as it is creditable to him. The nation is kept in a continual state of expectation as to the next "amusement" which the Minister of War will provide, and as reform follows reform in the army, the interest and amusement grows, and with it the popularity of M. Boulanger. His eyes are everywhere, and the defects in the army which he seeks to remedy are in themselves interesting to everybody. At present he is busily engaged in regulating the army of carrier pigeons, which are becoming formidable allies or enemies, as the case may be, in times of war. A few months ago a sensation was caused by the discovery of carrier pigeons in France bearing the German mark under their wings. The news was repeatedly spread and contradicted, but finally it was proved that the Germans had a number of establishments for carrier pigeons all over France. In view of the importance of the subject M. Boulanger has at once begun to take the pigeons in hand by rigorously prohibiting the establishment of pigeon-cotes for carrier pigeons coming from abroad. At the same time he is taking measures for the extension of the carrier-pigeon service in France, and the thirty-eight existing establishments will probably before long receive many additions. It is only since the Franco-German War that the system of carrier pigeons as messengers has come into use. Since then it has been widely developed by the German Government, and the *Militar Brieftauben Wesen* is an important part of the army. In nearly every fortified town in Alsace-Lorraine, and in most of the larger towns in the interior of Germany carrier-pigeon stations have been established, the chief of which are at Cologne, where the central station is under the direction of Herr von Lenzen, Berlin, Strasburg, Metz. Mayence Königsberg, Thorn, Posen, Danzig, Würzburg, Kiel, Altona, Wilhelmshaven, and Tonning. Coblenz, the youngest of the stations, was established only in 1885, while at Strasburgh the first service was instituted in 1873, when 500 pigeons were installed in a barracks, to be used for the mail service in times of war. In the course of time the service has been extended into France, and it has been found that the society of Wildbach, near Aix-la-Chapelle, has trained pigeons for Angoulême, Saint Denis, and Orleans. France, however, has not been idle while these things were going on in Germany, and the thirty-eight pigeon-cotes under the management of the military authorities which exist in France are destined not only to receive trained pigeons, able to enter the ranks at once, but are also open to winged recruits, which will be trained and drilled at the barracks. Thus, for instance, the Lyons pigeon-house contains 1,500 civilian and 300 military pigeons, the number at Lille and Valenciennes being over 10,000, for the service of the great route Dunkerque-Paris-Epinal. Each pigeon-house is under the supervision of an artillery and an engineer guard.

The principal training-home for French carrier pigeons is on Mont Valerien, where the different breeds are selected, among which the Antwerp and Liège pigeon is considered most suitable for military service. The training requires a great deal of attention, each pigeon being tained in one direction only, beginning at a short distance from the pigeon-house. After a few days of trial the distance is doubled, the pigeon being conveyed further and further from the cote till it finds its way back over hundreds of miles both by land and by sea. When the time for actual service arrives, the despatches to be forwarded to the winged messengers are written on very thin paper and rolled up into a goose quill, which is fastened a little above the root of the pigeon's tail, id a place where it is covered by the folded wing, while in flight it does not in any way incommode the pigeon.

A. BARONET DIVORCED.

In the suit of Aylmer *vs.* Aylmer, Lady Ann Reed Aylmer sought to have the marriage dissolved on the ground of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Sir Arthur Percy Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart, who answered denying the charge, but there was really no defence.—The parties were married on the 16th August, 1884, at Kensington, and afterwards lived together at Bristol, Boulogne, and in America. There was no issue of the marriage. According to the evidence of Lady Aylmer, from the commencement of her married life her husband had ill-treated her. Two days after marriage, when they were staying at Bristol, he attempted to strangle her, and when she called for assistance, he tried to smother her with a pillow. In the spring of 1885 she was at a hydropathic establishment at Coombe, when he struck her on the head with a walking-stick, the blow being a very severe one. She screamed, and Mrs. McQueen, who had since become her friend, came to her assistance, she staying the rest of the night in her room. In July, 1885, her husband left her at Deal and came to London, after which he proceeded to Dublin with a flower girl named Rocky, returning to Deal about the 9th August. Upon his return he was taken ill, and was nursed by witness. After he recovered he went to London, having previously received a telegram and a letter from this woman, with whom he afterwards lived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover. Upon two occasions he had made a full confession of everything to witness. Last September, just before embarking for America, he assaulted her at Liverpool. A similar thing occurred after their return to London, when they were living together at 154, Queen's-road, Bayswater. Upon that occasion he struck her a brutal blow in the face, and she was obliged to call in medical assistance. In answer to the learned Judge, Lady Aylmer said that her husband struck her with his fist, and was afterwards turned out of the house by the landlady.—In cross-examination, Lady Aylmer said that she married the respondent before he succeeded to the baronetcy. Before marriage she had known him several months. In the marriage certificate she was described as a widow, but her first husband was still alive.—Mr. Richards : You were divorced in America, I believe ?—Lady Aylmer : My lord, am I bound to answer this question ? Mr. Justice Butt : I think you had better answer the question.—Lady Aylmer, on the question being repeated, said that she was divorced for deserting her husband. It was his petition, but gross misstatements were made to the Court when the divorce was granted in Chicago.—In answer to further questions, Lady Aylmer said that her husband received a love-letter from a woman of the name of Beatrice Burrows, and he wished to go and see her. She seized the letter, and in the struggle she received a blow on the head and not on the hand. She did not think that she had "rather a strong temper," nor did she and her husband have what were called "words" between them.—Mr. Richards : Was he generally the worse for liquor when he struck you?—Lady Aylmer : Generally. —Mr. Richards : When he has been sober you have had no fault to find with him?—Lady Aylmer (curtly): I beg your pardon, I have. (Laughter.)—Mrs. Reed, the mother of the petitioner, a resident of the United States, corroborated the cruelty, and also gave evidence as to the admission of Sir Arthur Percy Fitzgerald of his having committed adultery with "Rocky," the flower-girl, with whom, he said, he had stayed long enough in Ireland to spend upon her 1,000*l*.—In answer to the learned Judge the witness said that the acts of violence consisted of the following : On one occasion the respondent tried to pull Lady Aylmer out of bed when she was in ill-health. Had also seen him take a pipe out of his mouth and throw it at his wife, when she was lying on the bed.—Mrs. McQueen, wife of a merchant, of 27, Grosvenor-mansions, Victoria-street, also corroborated the cruelty at the hydropathic establishment at Coombe, at Liverpool, and also at Kensington. At the latter place she saw that Lady Aylmer had received a severe blow on the nose, which was "frightfully swollen," and witness thought that she would be disfigured for life.—Mr. Richards, on the conclusion of the petitioner's case, said that he was not in a position to call his client, who wished him to state that the violence only took place when he was intoxicated.—Mr. Justice Butt said that might be so, but a woman could not live with a man who got drunk and used violence of this sort. He granted a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage, with costs.

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A VISIT TO THE RECIDIVISTES.

A writer in the Paris *Figaro* gives the following account of a visit to the *recidivistes* :—"I have just seen the march past of a detachment of the army of crime—a battalion at least—and I confess that it formed one of those sinister sights which recur to the mind long after they are over. Armed with the necessary authority, and under the guidance of M. Solari, I recently visited the convict depôt of Saint-Martin-de-Ré. The depôt is situated at the northen extremity, of the island, five minutes' walk from the little town of Saint-Martin. It is flanked by barracks, surrounded by earthworks and masonry, forming part of a defensive system of considerable strength, and consists of a collection of buildings rather old, but in good repair. The governor, on the advice of the departmental administration, has found it necessary to make an important change in the arrangements of the prison in order to lodge the *recidivistes*, so as to keep them apart from the convicts. The depôt presents, therefore, two aspects, two refectories, two yards, and two different religious services. The *recidivistes* now occupy the best quarters, while the convicts have been reduced to change their's for another and less convenient portion of the building, and their excellent governor, in consequence of this, suffers quite as much as they do. A very rare type of man is M. Solari, and one interesting to study. He possesses in a high degree a love for a profession which can scarcely be called and amusing one. But he is a philosopher, and a thoroughly kind-hearted one too. So that, with the law in his own hands, the regulations ever before his eyes, and power to deal sternly with the convicts entrusted for a few weeks to his care, he nevertheless shows the unhappy wretches a compassion which has won their regard. Living in the midst of robbers and murderers, he knows what human nature is capable of after the shock of the assizes, verdict, and conviction, and he ameliorates to the best of his ability the lot of his caged jail-birds. With regard to criminals he has formed an opinion ; it is this : Murderers condemned for life for an act committed in a moment of sanguinary madness are better men than the *recidivistes* counting ten short convictions for minor rogueries. The former may improve in time, the latter never will. M. Solari, therefore, is not enthusiastic with regard to the 345 boarders whom the State has sent to him, but he has none the less made every arrangement to treat them in accordance with the law—that is to say, with more ceremony than is meted out to convicts. Thus, it is a rule for convicts to be shaved once a week, whilst the *recidivistes* are allowed to wear their hair and beards. They cannot smoke, but they have the right of buying 15 grammes a day of tobacco for chewing, and 10 grammes of snuff. The canteen provides them with tobacco, and oakum-picking with the funds. In the yard they are allowed to speak in a low voice, which is forbidden to the convits. The *recidivistes* occupy five or six apartments on the second storey, where they appear to be somewhat piled up one above the other. The warders never cease watching them. When the governor enters a room each one, at the warder's order, uncovers his head, whilst the work is not interrupted but continued in deep silence. I stare these scamps full in the face, but they do not lower their eyes readily before a visitor. Some seem shy, others surly, evidently wondering "What the deuce this fellow wants poking his nose here for?" And whilst I am looking at their faces, old or young, and see their cunning eyes, squalid beards, sallow cheeks, dirty and ragged clothes, I feel inclined to break the silence fitting such sorts of visits, and exclaim : "Don't be astonished, gentlemen, to see me here. I am come with your governor who represents the law, to number you off ; for I represent public opinion, and the taxpayers who pay in order to be free of your presence. They want to know if you have really been collected here before leaving their shores. I represent the families of all those whom you have cheated, swindled, and robbed. I perceive that your are on the eve of your departure and I will certify to them that at last your hour is come." At ten o'clock in the morning the bell rings for soup. The *recidivistes* all march past in front of the governor, except the sick, visited in their turn by the doctor, and I have a better chance of seeing them now than when they were upstairs sitting down picking oakum. What a crew! and what garments! Blouses, jackets carter's coats, frock coats, knitted waistcoats, and pea jackets. As for their head-gear, that is still more various ; and on their feet is every variety of foot covering, from wooden shoes to top-boots. Big, old, fat men ; seedy little fellows ; sallow faces set off with red ties ; bilious complexions with green ties ; rogues from Paris, Limoges, Lyons, Marseilles, Flanders, Normandy ; locksmiths, clerks, bachelors of art, rag-pickers, nondescripts, irreclaimables, penitents—all these shamble down the worm-eaten stairs, with an immense clattering of wooden shoes and big boots! At the corner of each landing (there are two flights to descend) stands a warder and a superior official, to whom they are obliged to take off their caps as they pass. You can tell your man from the salute he gives. I recognised the roughs from the outskirts of Paris by the grudging nature of their bow. The country *recidivistes* are humbler in their mien. Every now and then I was struck by something peculiar in one of the faces, and the governor would recognise it, and tell me to whom it belonged. One was that of a very respectable man whom you would take for a regular taxpayer. He has a grizzled beard, spectacles, and is dressed in black, and is a clerk who has undergone twenty-three convictions. Another, in a neat suit of tweeds, is a hairdresser's assistant. He is a great dandy, but has suffered twelve sentences for thieving. The man next him, on crutches, seems incapable of cheating his neighbour, yet he has a tolerable charge-sheet against him—ten or twelve convictions for stealing, forging, or cheating. Amongst the first lot of *recidivistes* are three who have undergone forty-seven convictions ! Many have undergone from thirty to thirty-five. The average is between fifteen and twelve a head. A considerable number oscillate between twenty and thirty. It is quite a relief when they have passed by and are out of sight. Most of these scamps are about forty. The band of young Parisians of from twenty to twenty-five is fairly limited. Up till now it is only the irreclaimables of the eighty-six departments condemned to transportation. Vagrancy is the cause of the greatest number of convictions. The proportion is about 60 per cent. Stealing, swindling, violation of domicile outrages on decency, &c., make up the rest. In the refectory we find the criminal battalion seated on long benches, spoon in hand. The medley of costumes is still more striking against the whitewashed walls of the refectory which is also used for a chapel on Sundays. No one, will ever see these *recidivistes* again as a constituent body, for ere the end of the week their individuality will be lost under the uniform in which they are to be clad. This is not the place to speak of the convicts, whom I also visited, yet there is one observation I should like to make. Out of the 140 of them at present imprisoned on the Ile de Ré very few have reached the age of twenty-five. Most of them are eighteen, nineteen, or twenty. A criminal named Berthon is suffering the servest penalty. Of him the prison book says : "Age sixteen. Hard labour for life. Crime—Murder." What a sign of the times is this precocity in crime ! In it the work of the cheap "dreadfuls" is pretty evident.

THE NEW BLACK SEA HARBOURS.

An Odessa correspondent telegraphs :—"The Russians appear very much in earnest in obtaining two first-class harbours on the eastern coast of the Black Sea for the as yet undeveloped resources of the Caucasus districts. The harbour works at Batoum are being rapidly completed under the supervision and partly at the cost of the administration of the Transcaucasian Railway Company, who look for a great and lucrative commercial traffic through this port. The railway administration have now received from the Government a supplementary grant of 1,500,000 roubles, and pledge themselves to complete the works within twelve months, when it is believed Batoum will be the finest harbour in the Black Sea. Novorossisk, situated higher up on the Circassian coast, possesses many advantages from its natural position for becoming a central emporium for the rich mineral districts of the Upper Caucasus. Although its sea frontage has a natural formation admitting of the construction of a sheltered and deep-water harbour, the necessary works are not likely to be completed before 1888. The Government have increased the first grant for this harbour from 3,000,000 to 3,590,500 roubles, and the works are being actively carried on. It is announced that the Great Briansk Steel Company is to be amalgamated with the recently-established Belgian firm of Messrs. Cockerill at Nicolaieff, with a capital of 15,000,000 roubles ; and a branch establishment of the united firms, it is stated, will be found at Novorossisk, with a capital of 3,000,000 roubles. With the Briansk supply of Russian steel and the plant and mechanical appliances of Cockerill for marine engineering and the production of every requisite for ship-building, Russia, it is hoped, will be able at once to dispense with English or other foreign marine engines and fittings. Another report on the same subject adds that Messrs. Krupp have accepted the terms of the concession offered by the Imperial Government for the erection of a gun factory at Nicolaieff, conjointly with Messrs. Cockerill. The latter report I am in a position to state is entirely incorrect. Messrs. Krupp have, at least for the present, and I believe, finally, abandoned all idea of establishing either separately or conjointly with Messrs. Cockerill any gun works at Nicolaieff. It is, however, true that the Krupps were for some time in negotiation with the Russian Government on the subject."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov 24.

THE London telegrams report a further rise of ⅛ in Consols to 102¼, but with Bar Silver quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper has receded ½ to 73¼, 4½ per cent. however, if correctly quoted, being ⅛ higher.

In the Produce markets Wheat is the only article in which any change is reported, and in that the movement is confined to an advance of 1d. per cental in Liverpool arrival quotations, London prices remaining unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool has quietened down again, the estimated sales yesterday being 8,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats. In spot prices a reduction is made of 1-16d. per lb. In Good Fair Omra and Good Fair Dhollera, and Americans to arrive, are 1-32d. per lb. lower in the near 1-64d. in the distant positions. From New York no change is advised. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1886	1885	1884
Tuesday's Receipts	51,000	51,000	42,000
Four days' do.	152,000	143,000	146,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,300,000	2,304,000	2,356,000

The Cotton market here continues very quiet, but for stapled kinds there is a fair enquiry, which would result in business if sellers were more amenable. Bengals ready are still willingly sold at comparatively low prices, but dealers, it is evident, are determined to act very warily as regards future business. We quote the following as about present prices:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready	144	150	160
Oomras "	168		
Broach	203		
Dhollera	176	181	190
Khangaum	177 January 174 March		

In WHEAT no actual change can be noted, although the tone is, if anything, the turn stiffer. There is rather more demand for ready stuff and indeed for any delivery before the end of the year.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	2,301	bales.
Wheat	27,116	"
Linseed	3,199	"
Rapeseed	5,818	"
Gingelly seed	8,795	"

FREIGHTS in a general way are devoid of change. The s.s. Wolsley Hall is reported fixed for one Mediterranean port at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE:—The weak uncertain feeling, which has been about during the past day or two, has developed to-day into a decided collapse. Opening this morning at a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates, it was soon apparent that the market was all buyers, few sellers, and quotations gave way rapidly until at the close we make the drop ⅛d. to 5-32d. in Bank Bills, 3-32d. to ⅛d. in private paper, the following being the figures for ready paper:

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-16d. to 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 6 3-32d.	"
Francs " "	1·91½	"

What has induced this decline it is somewhat difficult to say. In Calcutta rates are quite steady at 3-32d. over our level, and the mere reduction of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver is not sufficient to account for it. In all probability there is no more solid reason for the collapse than the fact that people have had no great faith in the last 3-16d. or ¼d. of the late rise, and finding, as they thought, that a pause in the advance had come, have all been eager to buy. Piece Goods dealers have been particularly keen in their competition for remittance showing that they are going short to some extent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull at Rs. 97⅜ for Fours, Rs. 101⅛ to ½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are fairly steady all round. Spinning and Weaving Mills may be quoted Rs. 5 higher in all the leading companies and firm at that. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co's. shares are Rs. 75 better in first issue. Volkart's Press is quoted down to Rs. 600; Sind Press at Rs. 550.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	970xd.
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
real's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1200xd.
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

INSURANCE COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	20
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	620
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	5
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	905
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	00	Rs. 2	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	50	Rs. 7	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5	50	,, 14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	945
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	143
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2..	..	185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,4-0
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	—	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,00	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,00	..	660
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld.	1,217	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	...	465
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	790
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	165 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	Rs. 20	111
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	14
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000		220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	114
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	845
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	...	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	77
ndian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	19
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	8 p. s.	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 19	29½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	101
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	2	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	10	Rs.	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 c	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		192½

THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, 19th Nov.

Capt C H. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieuts M de Montmorency and W H Trethewy, Hampshire Regiment, are directed to proceed to Mandalay, Upper Burmah, to join the second battalion of their regiment, to which they have been transferred.

Lieut A A Jones, Offg Squad Officer (on probation), 2nd Mad Lancers, will proceed to Secunderabad for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the S C.

Lieut J C Thorp, No. 6 Baty 1st Brigde Southern Divn, has been appointed acting Adjut, R A, British Burma Division, vice Lieut Cook, ordered to Tonghoo.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani:—

Lieut T D Leslie, Royal Fusiliers, Probationer Bengal S C.

The Provincial C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut-Col G B Meares, 2nd Batn. the Royal Fusiliers, to be Comdt of the Convalescent Depot at Rangoon.

The Provincial C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings:—

Medl Staff-Surgn H H Brown, M B, on arrival from England, to do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore.

Surgn J A Burton, doing duty Eastern Dist, to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon General, H M's Forces, Bangalore Divn and Ceded Dist, for general duty.

Major W A Yule, Asst. Q-M-Genl, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is directed to rejoin his appointment at Secunderabad.

With reference to G O C C No. 554 of 1886, it is hereby notified that information has now been received that the Dalhousie will not bring troops to India this season.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg Vizianagram, appointing Lieut A B Murray, 28th Regt, Mad Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Maltby relieved.

By the General Officer Comdg Eastern Dist, appointing Lieut-Col H R Shelley, Staff Officer and Supdt of details, Fort Saint George, to officiate a Deputy Asst Adjt Genl, Eastern Dist, without prejudice to his other duties and during the absence of Lieut Col G E Weston, or until further orders.

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(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

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SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CARNEGY—November 12, at Norwood, in Surrey, England, Patrick Carnegy, C.I.E., formerly Commissioner in Oudh, aged 61 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGAN—November 17, at Nini Tal, the wife of Sub-Conductor E. Hogan, Commissariat Department, of a son.

JONES—November 18, at Umballa, the wife of Major Russell Jones, Highland Light Infantry, of a son.

LE MESURIER—November 17, at Darjeeling, the wife of G. G. LeMesurier, of a son, still born.

METHVEN—November 20, at Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of J. C. Methven, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS—HARVEY—November 17, at St Thomas' Church, St Thomas' Mount, Madras, by the Rev. W. W. Elwes, M. A., Chaplain, William Arthur Evans, Bombardier of the Q I Battery, Royal Artillery, to Miss Venetia Adela Harvey, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Strange Harvey.

DEATH.

CARFOOT—November 14, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, Mrs Barbara Carfoot, relict of the late Corporal John Carfoot, E. A. V. Palaveram, aged 82 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

THE Harbour Defences of Bombay progress but slowly, though the Viceroy's speech on landing in Bombay leads us to hope that they may be pushed on now with greater speed. But there is one part of the scheme which specially calls for attention. Although defence work, pure and simple, can afford to wait a little, as it changes little if at all with the advance of time, yet the armament of the works speedily becomes antiquated if not kept up to date; and though the general size and weight of the various guns can be settled early, so as to give some idea of the necessary details as to casemates, ramparts, &c., yet the exact kind of gun should be left an open question till the works are nearly completed so as to take advantage of the newest scientific inventions, when such works as the Bombay Harbour Defences are once completed they have to remain *in statu quo* for many years, for both the scope and the solidity of the defences are such as to prevent the possibility of any tinkering with their arrangements. This is the reason why fortifications almost always seem to be behind the other military defences of a nation, and why we find the systems and plans of centuries ago adapted to the requirements of modern warfare. The labour and money required to construct any first-class works of defence are very great, and the lines thus dug are nearly always allowed to remain, not only on account of the actual cost and labour of constructing new ramparts and emplacements, but on account of the fact that around the abodes of soldiers, wherever they may be, a number of shops and houses always spring up, and these would all have to be compensated if removed. Besides, the outskirts of a town always creep up as near to a fort as is allowed by the limit of the glacis, and they cannot be removed or even shifted without an enormous outlay. The construction of forts and defences often takes years, and a quarter of a century has been known to elapse between the mooting of the subject and the completion of the work. Under these circumstances even the most sanguine official ought, it would seem, to be very cautious in finally recommending any particular kind of gun, and still more so in advising that it should be procured before the defences it is to crown are perfectly completed, or, at least, so nearly finished that the works will be ready for use by the time the guns are mounted. This necessity is especially urgent in Bombay, where the fine harbour is open to the sea, and the city to be defended is one of the most important in the Empire. It would therefore appear that the present is rather a premature time for deciding upon the armament of Bombay; yet eight guns of very heavy metal have been procured, of which six have already been mounted, while two more will probably be placed in position this cold weather. These guns are 12½ inch rifled muzzle-loading guns of thirty-eight tons, and it is pretty certain that they will be obsolete by the time the defences are completed. The muzzle-loading system is now condemned by England as it has long been abandoned by all other European Powers, and the studded shells which alone are fired from this gun are also things of a past era. The guns are almost the last of the pattern made at Woolwich on the old system, now definitely abandoned in favour of breech-loaders, and they are inferior to the latter in range and accuracy. But there is another point in which the muzzle-loading guns with which Bombay is to be armed are deficient. The guns on a sea front protecting an important harbour ought to be capable of penetrating the armour of the largest men-of-war brought against it, and this the projectiles of a 12½ inch muzzle-loading gun are totally unable to do, for they are only chilled cast-iron. Only pointed steel shells fired from modern breech-loaders at the high velocity now obtained can pierce the steel armour with which European navies are now protected. Steel shells, whether Holtzer or Whitworth, fired from a 12-inch breechloader of the new type, can pierce a target formed of 16 inches of iron backed by 8 feet of timber and five inches of iron plate. This represents a thickness equal to that of the armour of our largest men-of-war, though the steel armour now to be introduced will be much stronger. If the muzzle loading guns are unable to pierce the present iron armour, and they certainly are helpless with regard to the heaviest ironclads, how much more helpless will they be when opposed by the "steel-clads" of modern European navies. It is true that, in all probability, the men-of-war sent by foreign powers to the Eastern seas would not be of the first-class, and that, consequently, the muzzle-loading guns might be able to deal with them. But it is hardly the highest form of statesmanship to trust to such chances. Although the 38-ton guns would have done excellently for any less important harbour than this, yet it seems that, for Bombay, which would probably be the first point of attack in case of a great war with a great Continental power, the longest range guns should be used, at any rate in some positions, and especially guns having a great penetration. If by any evil chance the harbour of Bombay fell into the hands of an enemy, or were even closely invested, the greatest loss would accrue to India. Therefore it is of the greatest importance that the newest and most powerful means of defence should be employed, and as those defences are very far from completion, there was no need for hurrying on their armament. It was well known that the art of gun-making was at a transitional stage, and that, probably, newer and stronger forms of ordnance would be almost immediately devised (as they were). It would seem as if unnecessary haste were displayed in taking guns off the hands of Woolwich which were no longer required owing to the change in design. It would, as far as can be seen at present, have been far better to have kept to the old guns, or if some change was imperative to have temporarily mounted much lighter guns than the present, at small cost, to serve until the experiments with the breechloaders had been brought to a definite conclusion, when guns equal to the requirements of the works and worthy of the advance of gun manufacture could have been purchased. A city like Bombay, which aspires to lead India in all other enterprises, ought to see that its defences are on a par with those of the other great seaports of the world, and not to be content to pay lakhs of rupees for heavy guns which are practically obsolete before they are mounted. It would not be a pleasant sight to see a fleet of steel-clads sail calmly into Bombay harbour, untouched by the shells from muzzle-loaders quite unable to pierce their armour. Yet this is no impossible dream, for already the strongest steel armour can defy the attempts of all muzzle loaders, and ten years hence the 38-ton muzzle-loading guns with which Bombay harbour is to be defended will be as obsolete as smoothbores. All defences presuppose a possible invasion, and if such ever comes and is successful on account of deficient armament on our part, we shall bitterly rue the false economy of the present.

THE "Selections from the Records" relating to the various assessment revisions which the Bombay Government issue at frequent intervals keep the Central Press busily employed—more busily, perhaps, than it would be if the selection were made by a frugal editor. A selection from the Selections would cost less and might be worth more. There is much in most of them, however, which ought not to lie buried in the Secretariat records. We see for instance in one of the recent issues—that relating to the introduction of the survey settlement into ten villages in the Supa Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate—an interesting example of Government intervention in the ryot's interest. Thus, the Commissioner reports that he would have recommended a reduction of ten per cent. on the assessment in certain villages, but for the fact that the taluka is about to be opened out by the railway from Hubli to Marmagoa. The Government, however, make much less of any service that the railway can do to this particular district than the Commissioner, and they consider that Mr. Stewart's earlier and more generous impulse should be yielded to. Accordingly the reduction of ten per cent. is made. On the group as a whole, however, an increase of nearly eighty-eight per cent. is recommended—a fact which, if it stood alone, would be made terrible use of by the pamphleteers. But as it stands in company with the other fact that the actual area of the occupied land has been found to be sixty-three per cent. in excess of the area recorded in the old accounts this means that by far the greater part of the increase stands to the account of land clandestinely brought under cultivation. A more recently issued "Selection"—that relating to the Sauda taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate—gives us considerably more than a hundred pages of tabulated statistics, and rather fewer of ancient history in the form of reports on the condition of the district at the time of the introduction of the settlement thirty years ago. A characteristic of the writers of some of these reports is that they seem to have regarded no matter relating to the district they were dealing with as irrelevant. Lieutenant Elphinstone, for instance, gives the thermometer readings taken in his tent during April and May in 1884 and 1885. A hundred and fifteen in the shade, within a thick tent sheltered by a mango-tree, is a respectable maximum. This was registered on the 5th of May, 1855, and for the next four days it was almost as bad. Still, the young revenue surveyor found every prospect pleasant, and that only man was vile. Very vile, unfortunately, the inhabitants of the Sawda Taluka must have been if his account of them is true, "The people in general," he reported, "both high and low, are extremely deceitful and terribly addicted to lying—a fault which, I believe, is shared by many uncivilized nations." Yet they do not say this in Baroda, where, as we noted the other day, an aboriginal tribe was discovered so utterly without civilization that its members had not learnt to lie. The Bombay Anthropological Society, who might come across useful material here and there in these reprints, should prosecute an inquiry into the question whether lying is the peculiar weakness of the civilized or the uncivilized man.

THE "private sources" which are open to the compilers of personal paragraphs in the society papers are often of a mysterious sort. From what "private sources," we should like to know, did the news go to one of these journals that the leading native rulers would take exceptional steps to do honour to the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise if they came to India this cold weather? All that the leading native rulers know about the matter—if they know even so much—is that a report that the Marquis and the Princess would visit India this year has been contradicted—a rather slender basis on which to set up specially large intentions of hospitality. These "private sources," however, yield strange stories at times. Thus the singularly informing journalist who tells us what the native rulers are preparing to do for Lord Lorne and his wife also tells us that it is a settled thing that three years hence the Marquis will succeed Lord Dufferin as Viceroy—an interesting illustration of the way in which coming events cast their shadows on the paths trodden by imaginative journalists. This is taking a long view, but long views are sometimes safer than short ones. For instance, the guess that "if it should happen" that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise come to India they will "probably accompany Lord and Lady Dufferin on their proposed tour through the native States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies" will not do, except as a warning to society journalists not to prophesy at too short ranges.

THE candidature of Sir George Trevelyan at Brighton, in opposition to a Conservative, is not a very striking symptom of the continuance of the *entente cordiale* between the Unionists of both parties—not more so, at all events, than Mr. Chamberlain's recent intimation to his Birmingham friends that in the municipal elections Unionist Liberals and Liberals who are not Unionists should sink their differences and work together. The Conservatives were in possession of the seat, so that they could hardly be expected to make an offer of it, even to so distinguished an opponent of Home Rule as Sir George Trevelyan. He, on the other hand, wants a seat, and it would be too much to expect of him that he should forego the chance of getting one because Lord Randolph Churchill is willing to subordinate every other object to the supreme purpose of maintaining the appearance of an understanding between the Conservatives and the Liberals who do not like Home Rule. Incidents of this kind will sufficiently test the durability of the Unionist compact. For the rest, Sir George Trevelyan is a man who cannot long remain out of Parliament without detriment to the public interest, though one cannot be confident that Brighton, which grew tired of Mr. Fawcett, and took kindly to Mr. Marriott, will be able to bring itself to look at the matter in that light.

RHYMES AND RENDERINGS.*

WE welcome with unalloyed pleasure the appearance of this nice little volume, of which the concrete exterior symbolically reflects the abstract beauty and excellence of the thoughts contained in it. The able author of one of the most useful and interesting works we possess in Anglo-Indian literature—the "Garden of India"—has well sustained his claim to distinction in his new character as a writer of beautiful little poems, original and translated, under the modestly-chosen title of "Rhymes and Renderings." Without marring any literary reputations made on either side of India, we think we are not far from the mark in regarding Mr. Irwin as one of the first in the distinguished ranks of the Bengal "competition-wallas" who, in the intervals of active administrative work, have succeeded in jotting down sonnets and lyrics, some at least of which are not unfit to take a considerable place among the leading English lyrics of the day. In descriptive literature, Anglo-Indians, both official and unofficial, have indeed made their mark. But we scarcely recollect any person in the charmed circle of the "competition-wallas" of any of the three Presidencies, who, to an average appetite for hard district-work, adds a keen and ever-fresh perception of the beautiful and picturesque in Indian scenes, and a facile power of expressing himself in well-wrought verse. That Mr. Irwin has excelled in this direction needs no proof to those who are familiar with his work on Oudh to which we have above referred. Moreover, the following stanzas in his later work have, we apprehend, a sort of auto-biographical interest, half melancholy, half pleasureable, about them:—

How oft in hours of fret and care,
Of outward toil and inward gloom,
My thought has been: What joy it were
Could I but change the stifling room,
Whose air is laden all day long,
With dismal tales of careless wrong.
For that loved porch among the hills,
The punkah's rusty monotone,
For murmur faint of trickling rills,
The jaded reader's tuneless drone,
For all the notes of joy and strife,
That swell the joy of forest life.

* * * * *

It may not be; the greenwood wild,
Can be no home for such as me;
The world reclaims its dreaming child,
And bids the foolish vision flee;
Enough, 'tis gone; but not the less,
Dwells there a power to soothe and bless.
In trackless wood and sunless glen,
In water meadows green and wide,
In glassy mere and reedy fen,
And rugged breadths of mountain-side;
Still thro' life's fitful storm and shine,
May memories of these be mine.

This love for mountain and forest beauty finds expression in numberless passages throughout the book, and identifies him completely with the physical nature that surrounds him. The following, which we accidentally hit upon, is perhaps the best measure of the poet's depths and of the intensity of his feelings in this respect:—

I floated with the tide of life—
The life of trees and rocks and rills,
Of birds and flowers and beasts of prey,
The life wherewith great Nature fills
The veins of all who own her sway.

I felt it then as ne'er before,
The mystery, the charm, the spell,
The sacred might of Nature's lore
I felt and owned that all was well.

* * * *

Here at least were health and youth
The pulse of life, the joy of calm,
The worship face to face with truth,
Of speechless prayer and wordless psalm,
Wild-warbled music, broken gleams
Of glancing sunlight, fragrance, bloom,
The murmur of a hundred streams
That flashed and fell thro' glare and gloom.

The chief interest of the work to readers in India lies in the fact that its founts of inspiration are purely *local*, or, in other words, are circumscribed within the limits in which

South from Himalayan snows to Comorin,
From Burmah westward to Beluchistan,
Stretches our Indian Empire.

The Himalayas and the forests and rivers south of the *Terai*, if not of Upper India, form the fruitful theme of the major part of the origina pieces; and, so far as we are able to guess it, the plan or design according to which Mr. Irwin proceeds to execute each piece is to work out a solitary idea, or to develope a single thought as an artistic whole from its many poetic aspects, like the facets of a well-cut crystal. Thanks to the wide scholarship and many-sided culture required in the competitive examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service of India, this charming work of art is in no way discoloured by any tinge or affectation of a morbid sentiment, a misanthropic mood, or any erratic tendencies of the mind on the part of our author. Everything seems to proceed on correct rules of art, without gush or prize-poem cleverness, and on the lines of a broad and kindly sympathy with the surroundings of the central idea. So natural and healthy are Mr. Irwin's feelings, like those of an average Englishman of University refinement, that though he now and anon casts sidelong glances homewards

Under soft, grey skies beside a brook
To wander in the shade of English trees,

or, rues at the thought lest the "scorching sun" and "tropic rain," and "lonely hour," and the "thought of home delights foregone" should "pale the cheek" of his "English flower." He feels a robust sense of enjoyment in riding, hunting, bathing in the rivers, sleeping in the forests, and in *al fresco* meals. The range of subjects selected for description is pretty wide; and, notwithstanding a similarity of associations suggested by the similarity of titles prefixed to some of the pieces, there is a sufficient variety in the mode of handling them to give to each piece an individuality and uniqueness all its own. *Forest Philosophy*, for instance, from which we have already made a quotation, relates entirely to a different train of thought from *Forest Ecstasy*. So does also *Naturæ Penetralia* from *Among the Hills*, or *A Jungle Shrine* from *A Seeker after God*, or *At Last* from *After long years*. To judge of the differentiating excellences in each case, it would require a minute analysis of the pieces, which, within the limited space at our command, we are unable to do; and we cannot do better than refer the reader to the book itself. One of the best-worked pieces in the whole book is perhaps the "*At last*," in which the author, after years of anxious yearnings awakened in him by the constantly tantalising views of the Himalayan peaks which are visible from the scene of his official duties in the distant plains below, succeeds ultimately in going to them, and waits there for three long days for the mists and the bad weather to clear up. At last, when he is on the point of giving up all hope, and thinks of returning to the plains, on the night of the fourth day he gets a superb view of the snow-range at moonlight:—

I rose and glanced
Out at the night, and stood in rapture tranced.
The clouds had vanished utterly. The moon
Full-orbed rode high in heaven. Hoarse and low
From the deep valley rose the torrent's tune,
And full in front the overwhelming row
Of giant peaks new-crowned with virgin snow,
New clad in robes of awful purity,
Gleamed white and huge above the star-strewn sky.

God's sentinels they stood, ordained to guard
His secret places from approach profane,
The keepers of his fortress locked and barred
With barrier of snow and icy chain
Whereunto none by striving shall attain
Until earth's mountain-pillars waxen old
The round world's roof-tree can no more uphold.

Those who have been so lucky as to get a moonlight view of the Himalayas—no matter from what points of approach or at what season of the year they have had access to them—will not but echo the description as the most truthful ever given. In another place our author refers in still terser lines to the same three-fold impressions of the height of the ranges, their stupendous magnitude, and the excessively white and dazzling effect of the snows upon them, thus:

Far beyond against the steely blue
Horizon, half-concealed and half in view
Himalaya's peaks upreared their snow-crowned pride
In utter purity and vast repose.

Or again at the break of morning, thus:

Far away,
The snow-crowned summits catch the first red ray
Of springing sunlight, and the giant line
Of rose-flushed peaks in majesty divine
Stands forth and blinds one to all lesser things.

Leaving the snows, and coming to low latitudes, we find the author equally happy in his account of the sultry heat of August (August 1877, p. 68), or the desolating effects of June in Upper India ("Desolation," p. 16), or the sudden burst of the monsoon or the "leafy luxuriance" of Indian jungles, which almost suggest the manner of Keats or Shelley. But though the sense of natural beauty is so keen upon Mr. Irwin, he always retains a strong and healthy interest in everything that is human and religious about him. The picture, however, of the Hindu *fakir* or devotee in the sonnet headed *A Seeker after God*, and also in *Among the Hills* is more idyllic than historical; and the excess of tenderness displayed in the two pieces in favour of a community which is fast dying out in these days of

The railway and the mart,
Influx of European thought
And industry and Art,

is quite pardonable in a mind which seems bent on seeing nothing but the best features of the ascetic side of Hindu theology.

There are three pieces in the book which are not strictly *descriptive* in any sense of the word, but relate to India; and we dare say they will be read with interest by those who have anything to do, directly or indirectly, with the great questions of the day concerning social and political reforms. In *Jeremias in partibus*, he bewails the priest-ridden and superstitious state of native society, and the inutility of relief from foreign and extraneous sources, until the moral forces of reform are at work from within. *Arkan-i-daulat* or the *Pillar of the Empire*, and the *Indian Sphinx* have more of a political meaning in them. He ascribes the basis of the Anglo-Indian Empire of the present day, with a correct reading of history, to the energy and force of character of its early founders. It was all the superstructure of *man's* continuous energy through generations.

Wouldst thou scan
The structure's base, discern the origin
Of all the pomp and pageantry that win
The envy of the world?—Behold the *man!*

The *Indian Sphinx*, which is written in powerful blank verse, is, we regret to say, as vague, enigmatic and mystic in its meaning as its title suggests. It raises no definite issue, no specific enquiry; and, of course, the answer is as loose and shadowy as that of the Delphic oracle. After referring to the conquests of Alexander, "Ghaznevide and Ghorian Sultans," "grim Janghiz with his ravening Tartar hordes," "and limping Timur of the tiger's heart," and the reign of Akbar, our author proceeds to ask

Who shall say whether in days to come,
The impress of our spirit upon thine
May not as trivial and as transient prove
As Arctic sunlight's rays that fain would melt
The ice berg floating huge on polar seas?

No doubt, the answer is left to the verdict of history, but the analogies of previous conquests have no bearing at all upon the peculiar condition of the country in its relation to the Government of the day. The former administrations fell by reason of inherent weakness in their political constitutions, and the influences which ultimately undermined the whole structure were in most active operation for more than a century. But we are drifting to other and polemical grounds, with which we have at present no concern. Coming to the closing lines of the poem, we think there will not be an equally strong demur made to the author's view that the country, its people and their thoughts have remained an inscrutable problem to the English foreigner:—

Thou eludest still our hands that seek
To draw aside the veil that curtains thee
From alien gaze, and smilest, half in scorn
And half in sorrow, at our efforts vain
To fathom the unfathomable gulf
And penetrate the impenetrable wall
That set thy thought from ours as far apart
As is the sunset from the morning-land.

There is no doubt a liberal use made of the poet's licence, or the poetic figure of *hyperbole* in the expression of these views. But it is our firm belief that the gulf has been fathomed, and the wall pierced through, which at the advent of the E. I. Company a century ago had divided the thoughts of the two peoples, and that they are both tending to disappear *in toto* before another century is run out.

The other pieces in the work, principally consisting of sonnets and translations, have more or less a general interest for all readers, Indian or European. The translations are all from German poets, of whom Heine is the most favourite. We are unable to speak upon their accuracy. But they all read very well, and are in the plainest possible English. The sayings of Confucius, from Schiller, claim particular attention as the views of an Oriental thinker for their excessively practical bearing on human conduct. Among the lyric pieces in original, those on *Platonic Republicanisms*, *Buddhist Hymn*, *A Nihilistic lyric* and *No and Yes* will be of curious interest to the philosophic-minded, as descriptive of the views of life from the different standpoints of the most divergent creeds. The *No and Yes* suggests the dialogue in Tennyson's "Two Small Voices," though Mr. Irwin's subject is more fundamental than that of the Poet Laureate. The nihilist, so to speak, of Mr. Irwin's dialogue, claims to abolish God, and believes in man ultimately attaining, by the force of his unaided intellect, the true, the beautiful, and the good. His opponent wields more convincing arguments, which Mr. Irwin clothes in such powerful language that it is worth quoting here a few stanzas of it:—

The burning faith of prophet and of seer,
The patient trust of them that work and wait,
Are these naught but illusion, but the sheer
Stupendous satire of a soulless fate.

Did primal atoms that had wildly clashed
Thro' myriad years in aimless, fruitless strife,
By some chance wave in some new order dashed
Unwittingly evolve the germ of life?

Or doth some master-purpose guide the march
Of Being from beginnings dark and deep,
Until at last thro' death's triumphal arch
It pass and into full fruition sweep?

Among the sonnets, of which there is a goodly number interspersed among the other verses, those on *Stoic and Quietist*, *To Shelley*, *Heine*, *To Guiseppe Mazzini*, *To George Eliot* and *George Sand's "Valentine"* are all remarkable for the boldness of their conception and the force and fire of their language. They come so close to each other in relative merit that it is difficult to decide which represents the writer's strength and grasp of his subjects at their best. But judging from the deep influence of Heine on the author, after whom he has especially composed a bright and spirited piece (*A long way after Heine*), we think with considerable diffidence that we would not be far from wrong in giving the palm to that on the great German poet—

Sound sleep the dead who lie in German earth:
So saidst thou, but O Heine, not for thee
Such sleep as theirs. Save love for Germany
Little in thee was German. At thy birth
Large wealth of scorn, unconquerable mirth,
A heart untameable and savage wit,
Blent with a strain of pathos infinite.
The gods vouchsafed thee, and what there were worth
Thou taughtest all men from thy mattrass tomb.
Child of the Revolution wert thou, yea,
Revolt incarnate; and its meetest home
Thine aweless spirit in its brightest day
In that bright city found where now, thy doom
Of strife fulfilled, thou restest from the fray.

We wish we had space to quote two or three other equally vigorous sonnets of a different type of thought to show other traits and peculiarities in Mr. Irwin's mode of treatment. Those on *George Eliot*, *George Sand's "Valentine"* and *Stoic and Quietist* give us a faint insight into the philosophic phase of Mr. Irwin's intellect. In conclusion, we cannot help expressing our regret that a writer of so much promise should have omitted to produce with a sustained effort one continuous poem which would focus the mind on a few salient points, rather than scatter it among a number of small and diversified pieces, however exquisite and mosaic-like their effect might be. *Laila and Moazzim* is the only sustained effort in the whole book, but we fear it is a "milk-and-water" sort of "rhyme," struck in a weak, "sing-song" metre, reminding one of the cadence of Dryden's tales, now out of date, and based, too, on a very flimsy and threadbare plot. We hope to see these shortcomings, if shortcomings they can be called, removed from a work which is otherwise so acceptable as a collection of beautiful lyrics and powerful sonnets, in a second edition of it, when opportunity may also be taken to correct some bad rhymes, and a few weak lines which now and then grate upon the ear.

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* *Rhymes and Renderings.* By H. C. Irwin London: David Stott, 370, Oxford Street, W. 1886.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan has virtually accepted the Liberal candidacy of Brighton and will be opposed by a Conservative. The vacancy has occurred by the death of Alderman D. Smith, the late Conservative member.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

It is believed that Sir H. Drummond Wolff will shortly proceed to Constantinople for the purpose of conferring with Sir William White regarding the pending negotiations with Egypt.

It is reported at Constantinople that two Turkish officers have gone to assist Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

VISIT TO THE ELLORA CAVES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 24.

The Viceroy made an imposing entry into Hyderabad to-day. The Nizam's troops lined the roads to the Residency. Guards, however, paraded inside and outside the station. Salutes were fired from the heights overlooking the railway, as well as at the Residency and Secunderabad. The Minister and Colonel Dobbs and Mr. Martindale, First Assistant Resident, met the special train at Lingampally on behalf of the Nizam, who personally received their Excellencies on the platform at Hyderabad, where members of the Nizam's Administration, and officers of the Subsidiary Force and Contingent, made a brilliant assembly. Triumphal arches have been erected wherever the Viceroy passes, supplemented by decorations and illuminations on a scale of exceptional grandeur. The Viceroy looked all the better for the trip to Aurungabad, which has been of delightful interest to the whole Viceregal party. They reached Roza on Saturday afternoon, and with Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee as cicerone, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin immediately commenced an exhaustive tour of these remarkable monuments. The principal Bhuddist caves were first visited, and afterwards Khailass, the famous Brahminical cave temple. Their Excellencies returned on elephants to Roza, where the dinner in the mess tent was attended by the officers of the Contingent, and the Hyderabad Deputation, Nawab Fakru Moolk, Mr. Mehdi Husain, Chief Justice, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee and Mr. Cornish, Second Assistant Resident. On Sunday a change in the programme enabled their Excellencies to inspect the remainder of the caves. The Jain caves, two miles away, was first visited by the party walking back to Kailass, Mr. Furdonji describing their principal features and explaining their history. The tombs of Aurungzeb and Asabjah, the first Nizam, was visited in the afternoon. Aurungabad was reached in the evening. The city way entered by the Paitan Gate, which was illuminated for miles up to Barradari, where the Viceroy's house was fitted up. It being Sunday the dinner took the place of a banquet, the officers of the cantonment, and the chief city officials of the Nizam's service being invited. The Viceroy afterwards witnessed a grand pyrotechnic display. The next morning Lord Dufferin received the Municipal Addres and drove to Daulatabad, where Mr. Furdoonji showed the party over the fort. Their Excellencies performed the rare feat of climbing to the topmost height of the parapet, an *impromptu* picnic was in the meantime organised below. The Viceroy thanked the Subah for the whole arrangements, and expressed himself highly pleased at the reception. Nawab Mushir-ul-Mulk, the Nizam's second representative, joined the Viceregal party at Aurungabad and accompanied the others on their return to Naudgaon.

Intense political feeling prevails in Hyderabad, and the result of the Viceroy's visit is awaited with the keenest anxiety. Much significance is attached to Mr. Arthur Crawford accompanying the Viceroy here.

THE SUBJUGATION OF UPPER BURMA.

TWO BURMESE PRINCES DEAD.

AN ATTACK UPON BHAMO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Nov. 22.

The advance guard of the Ruby Mines party came into collision with the enemy near Sagadoung on the 17th inst. The Goorkhas fired 200 shots. Several of the enemy fell and were carried off. Our loss was two wounded.

Mr. White, in returning from Thonsay, will pass through the dacoit-infested country about Lamaing, and strong parties from Mandalay will move up meet his party.

The Kyemendine Prince is reported to be dead; also Prince Moung Hmat, north of Shwaybo.

Nov. 23.

Shaybo troops met Hla Oo's men yesterday. The men and guns were captured but Hla Oo escaped.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAYGYO, Nov. 21.

On the night of the 14th, Bhamo was attacked by a mixed gang of Shans, Burmese, and Chinese, numbering 80. Our guards were surprised, and one artillery man and two Punjabees were killed. The barracks and guardroom were fired. The attackers were driven off, two being killed and two captured. The Chinese portion of the garrison was away at the time of the attack, which was probably arranged by disaffected local Chinese.

The telegraph has been cut below Dhannyat.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

A column under Colonel Holt, Queen's Regiment, found a large body of dacoits in a strong position at Poozoonmyoung in the Ningyan district. They carried the stockade at the point of the bayonet. Tha Mhan, the leader, and his son, were both killed. Snider rifles and Madras uniforms were found in the camp.

The Shans have issued a proclamation urging the tribes to resist the British in seizing the Ruby Mines. The former lessees are subsiding heavily. It is stated that two thousand Shans have assembled at Sagadoung. The advance party in approaching that place was fired upon. Two Goorkhas were wounded.

The *Official Bulletin* mentions an unconfirmed report that Prince Teik-tin Hmat, who has been in arms in the Shwaybo district for eight months, is dead.

The cavalry surprised the dacoits on the Myingmoo Alon road, killing eight and wounding several. Much dacoited property, which has been recovered, is being restored to the villagers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

LISBON, Nov. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 21st instant.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, from Bombay 12th November, arrived here to-day.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 24.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Barawa left here at 1 p.m. yesterday for Bombay direct.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ per cent. do.	75⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	46 15-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 23.

10 p.m.	75·6

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

8 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·1

THERE was a rather long discussion at the Town Council yesterday as to the expediency of appointing a Deputy Commissioner to assist the Municipal Commissioner in his work. Col. Merewether brought forward a proposal to the effect that provision should be made in the new Budget for Rs. 18,000 as the yearly salary of a Deputy Commissioner. He said that the work of the Commissioner was increasing every year, and that no Commissioner, however zealous and hardworking he might be, could possibly get through all the work that devolved upon him without heaping up arrears. Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, agreed with Col. Merewether, observing that he had seen Mr. Ollivant quite worn out from over-work. There was a general consensus of opinion as to the very heavy duties of the Commissioner, but it was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. Sayani, to postpone the consideration of the question till the new Municipal Bill was submitted by the Government to the Corporation.

THE Hon'ble Andrew Scoble, Q.C., the Legal Member of the Viceregal Council, and lately Director of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, paid a visit to the new Terminus and Administrative Offices, Bori Bunder yesterday. Mr. Scoble was met by Mr. H. Conder, Mr. E. Dangerfield, C.E., Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., the engineer and architect of the buildings, Mr. Jordan, Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, Mr. Swan, and Mr. S. Khanderao, Assistant Engineer. Mr. Scoble expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements and the general design of these extensive buildings, and congratulated Mr. Stevens on the highly creditable manner in which this great work had been carried out. Mr. Barnett, the Agent, was unable to attend through illness.

THE outbreak of cholera in Rajputana appears to have subsided. The Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday received the following telegram:—"Bandikui, Ajmere, and Sujat all clear of cholera. No cases on the line reported since the 15th."

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India have decided to establish a Mutual Benefit Building Society, limiting proprietorship to members of the Association. Already over one and a quarter lakh of the capital has been taken up in Bombay. The prospectus of the Society will shortly be advertised.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were expected at Jummoo on Monday. Grand preparations had been made for their Highnesses's reception, and the new palace had been whitewashed and re-decorated for their accommodation.

VISCOUNT CLANDEBOYE is so far recovered that he has been permitted to leave his room.

MR. F. J. FERGUSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, has returned from England, his health being thoroughly restored.

THE new troopship Dalhousie will not bring troops to India this season.

THE work on the Assam and Behar Railway is to be proceeded with, after having been stopped for two years. The engineers in charge have received orders to begin at once and to finish the line as soon as possible.

IN accordance with a recommendation made by the Finance Committee, the Madras Municipal funds are to be burdened with a contribution of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the up-keep of the Presidency Police. No hopes are held out of the burden being removed for, at any rate, five years—the term of the next Provincial contract.

EVERY newspaper that has correspondents in Burma has good ground for complaining of the irregularities of the telegraph. But the *Indian Daily News* seems to be the most badly served in this respect. A telegram which was sent to that paper on the afternoon of the 15th only reached it in time for publication in its issue of the 22nd! "This," as the editor remarks, "is bullock-train telegraphy, and no mistake." Is there no remedy for all this? Why cannot the signalling establishment be increased to meet the present pressure of work?

THE *Englishman* complains of the vagaries of the telegraph. "One set of the Burma telegrams published to-day," it says, "has taken fully five days to come from Rangoon. No attempt is made by the Department either to excuse or explain this irregularity, which has now been going on for some time. Of course one may guess that the delay is caused by the break in the Madras line, but when there is an alternative land line through Chittagong it is not very creditable that important news should have been delayed on this account for nearly a week. We learn that through communication in Madras has been restored."

COMMUNICATION on the North-West line of the Madras railway has been restored, the temporary bridge built to replace that which was washed away by the floods having been passed by the Consulting Engineer.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN leaves Quetta for Sibi *viâ* Harnai and Bori on the 29th instant. Mr. Barnes has returned to Peshin, and the telegraph office has been removed from Kila Abdullah. The Khan of Kelat is on his way to Kachi for the winter.

IT is stated that the late Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I., was once offered the Governorship of Bombay when Sir James Fergusson retired, but that he declined it.

THE final sanction for the extension to the North-West Provinces of the Indian Councils Act has not yet been given, though the papers have been before the Secretary of State for some time. "The delay and the consequent uncertainty," says the *Pioneer*, "afford to the native Press a prolonged opportunity for criticising the constitution of the Council, and pressing the point of elective representation. One and all unite in declaring that without this Sir Alfred Lyall is giving the Province a delusive boon. But as usual our native critic is on the wrong scent. The constitution of all the Legislative Councils in India is strictly limited and defined by statute, and no Indian authority has the least power to introduce any material change or reconstruction of the system thus laid down. If native opinion is not satisfied, therefore, instead of reproaching the local Government, the right thing to do would be to send its petitions and remonstrances to Westminster."

EDUCATION appears to be making satisfactory progress in Mysore, where, at the end of last year, there were 2,237 schools with 57,530 pupils. Of these schools 1,148 were Government-aided, and 1,089 unaided, 43,243 pupils attending the former, (of whom 4,743 are girls), and 14,290 the latter. The schools of the civil and military stations at Bangalore, which number altogether 127, with 6,210 pupils, are not included in the above lists. There were formerly six schools, with 273 pupils, which gave a special education in engineering, medicine, and botany, but these have now been abandoned, and a system of scholarships has been introduced to enable graduates of art to take the course of training in these subjects at the Medical Colleges in Madras and Bombay, the Agricultural College at Saidapet, the College of Science at Poona, and the School of Forestry at Dehra. The only technical education now given in the State is to a limited number of youths at the State Railway workshops, to whom a certain number of scholarships are awarded. As regards female education, the principal school is the Maharani's girls' school, which is entirely under native management and confined to high caste girls, and has a numerous staff of both European and native teachers, while music is one of the branches in which the pupils are carefully instructed. There would be, it appears, a still more rapid expansion of the schools and the number of pupils, were it not for the fact that a large proportion of the funds for providing school premises and keeping them in repair has to be found by the municipalities, which are unable to bear any increased expenditure in this direction.

AT Madras there are four high caste girls' schools in connection with the Scottish Free Church Mission, and the other day the children attending these schools took it upon themselves to present an address to Miss Rainy, who is at present on a visit to India as a deputy from the Ladies' Society for Mission work among women in foreign lands, setting forth their views—at least we are asked to believe that they are their views—of the educational question as it effects the women of India. These Hindoo girls are made to say:—"Under the cruel customs of our country we are withdrawn very early from public schools like these." They pretend to a delicacy that they have not shown in "asking for more," but this is explained as follows:—"Our parents, to whom we may naturally look for help in matters of this kind, unfortunately consider that they are already wasting too much money on us, when in the shape of our fees they contribute about a *third* part of the money the Mission spends for our education—a sum which, in their opinion, will be more profitably invested in the education of our brothers." So, it is made to appear, that these high class Hindu girls speak disparagingly of "our parents," and publicly attribute to them a disposition to regard any money spent on the education of daughters as so much money wasted. The injunction to "honour thy father and mother" which is made in the Decalogue, and finds utterance in all religions, is violated by the address, as though parents who happen to be Hindus are not entitled to filial respect from those of their children who attend Christian schools. "We are driven," the girls are made to say, "to look to you for help." The "customs of our country may have been good enough for their ancestors, but from the girls' present point of view they are "cruel," and "our parents to whom we may naturally look for help" cannot be trusted to do their best for them, so "we shall be grateful to you," to induce ladies and children in Scotland "to do what they can to have our wants adequately supplied." There is more in equally bad taste. The address has not unnaturally stirred up the wrath of the *Madras Mail*, who gives some very wholesome advice to the parties concerned. "The address," says the *Mail*, "presents the seven hundred Hindu girls as so many precocious and querulous little prigs, without natural affection, who ought to be smacked all round, and sent in disgrace to bed, rather than as typical Hindu maidens, imbued with that respect for parents which is not the least engaging feature of the Hindu character, and possessed of that meekness and modesty which are of great price. The address is a gratuitous impertinence to the parents of the girls who are attending the schools, and from beginning to end it is a reflection on the good sense of the Free Church of Scotland Mission in this town. If the address really expresses the views and wishes of the girls, then the sooner those girls are restored to the disciplinary training of their homes, the better will it be for the peace of mind of their present and future friends and relatives; on the other hand, if the girls had nothing to do with the address, then it was, to say the least, a very questionable proceeding to palm it off on Miss Rainy as their spontaneous production."

A TORY contemporary (says *Truth*) announces that it is settled that Lord Lorne is to succeed Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India. This is a flimflam of the wildest kind, as Lord Dufferin's term of office will not expire for four years to come, so that it is decidedly premature to begin to speculate about his successor. There is no more chance of Lord Lorne being appointed Viceroy than of his being elected Prince of Bulgaria.

To hear of Marshal Bazaine, a Service paper says, as still in the flesh will be a surprise to most people. He passed out of history with the capitulation of Metz, ceased to be notorious nine days after his adventurous escape from prison, and has been dead to the world, even of gossip-mongers, for a long time. Now we learn from a correspondent that the Marshal has recently sustained a severe accident while walking in the Retiro of Madrid. The old warrior was, it seems, alone in that city, Madame Bazaine, who played such a conspicuous part in one incident of his career, having gone with some of her children to Mexico. His eldest son is a volunteer in a crack Spanish regiment of Chasseurs. The correspondent says: "I met the Marshal a few weeks ago in a tramway car. He looked very old and shaky, had a long grey beard, and was very shabbily dressed." *Sic transit gloria.* What a contrast, this, to the hero who appeared at reviews in the Champs de Mars in the days of the Empire, and before he had shattered the last remnants of a reputation on the plains of Metz!"

THERE is a pleasure in store for India. Colonel Henry Mapleson intimates that Madame Marie Roze will shortly make a tour through the United States, and will then visit Australia, returning to Europe by way of China and India.

JUDGMENT has been delivered at Cawnpore in the case in which Jungi Lal, managing partner of the firm of Ramnath Baijnath, bankers, was tried for perjury. Colonel Cowie, the Cantonment Magistrate, has sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. No expense had been spared in the defence, which was conducted by Messrs. Colvin and Alston, barristers of Allahabad, Mr. Rushton, barrister of Agra, and Mr. W. K. Eddis, solicitor of Calcutta, besides several local pleaders. The prosecution was in the hands of Mr. Roberts, the Government Pleader, assisted by Mr. Strachey, the attorney for the liquidation of the Cawnpore Cotton Ginning Company. An appeal against the above sentence is filed, and every effort will be made to quash the conviction.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL E. C. GRIFFIN, R.A., has been appointed Colonel on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery, Rawal Pindi Divison.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. DEG. WARTER, R.H.A., in command of the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Sirhind Division.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue of a gratuity of three months' military pay to Lieutenant A. B. Fox, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, on account of a wound received by him in an encounter with Burmese insurgents at Kinywa in Upper Burma.

COLONEL A. H. BUSHMAN, C.B. will get the step that is caused in the Adjutant-General's Department on the expiration of Colonel Ford's tenure of office, while Colonel Morton, from Umballa, comes to Army Head-quarters in place of Colonel Bushman. Colonel Money, of the Guides, will succeed Colonel Morton, while Major Jerrard, from the Gwalior District, succeeds Major W. V. Ellis at Lucknow. The vacancy in the department will, we understand, be offered to Captain L. C. Dundas, Liverpool Regiment, who has been recommended for good service in Burma.

THE BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE annual choral festival in the Cathedral, for which preparations had been in progress for some weeks previously, took place last evening, and whether it be regarded from the lofty standpoint of religion or from the lower level of musical art, was as successful as any of its predecessors, of which there have been twelve. The congregation, perhaps, was not so large as on some former occasions, there being several vacant seats in the north and south aisles, though the nave was well filled. The musical direction of the festival was this year undertaken by Mr. G. R. Johnston, and the results he obtained compared favourably with those of former years, when Mr. Wyer and Mr. Dixon were the conductors. The choir consisted of some seventy voices, the Cathedral choir, which formed the nucleus, having been reinforced by strong contingents from Mazagon, Parel, and Sonapore. Byculla and Colaba, which have previously rendered valuable assistance, were this year unrepresented. The post of conductor of a choir composed of so many fortuitous elements is often a thankless though a responsible one. He has to make the best use of the material at hand, having small voice in its selection. Mr. Johnston is, therefore, to be congratulated upon the success that has attended his efforts. He certainly managed to bring together a well-balanced choir, whose singing bore evidence of careful training. A better effect, however, would have been produced if some restriction had been placed on the admission of boys whose voices are in that state of transition when it is difficult to say whether they are treble or bass. The harshness of their voices was especially noticeable in the canticles, when they were divided into *decani* and *cantori*. Still the effect on the whole was exceedingly good. Admirable taste had been exercised in the selection of the music, which was of a character well adapted to kindle a feeling of devotion. The anthem was that in which Dr. Spark has, in his most masterly style, set to music, Balaam's prophecy of the Messiah, and it was rendered by the amalgamated choirs in a manner that left little to be desired, particular attention being paid to the lights and shades of expression—which, owing to the descriptive character of the music, was essential to an effective rendering—while there was little fault to be found with either the time or tune. The various hymns, canticles, and responses were also given with much effect, and the whole service was one of the most impressive that have been given in the Cathedral. An admirable sermon in justification of the use of music as an aid to devotion was given by the Bishop, who took as his text the words, "Sing ye praises with understanding" (Psalm xlvii, 7). Mr. R. N. Mant was the organist.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 20.

WHEN Mr. Cordery, the Resident, visited Amraoti some two years ago, the native public, through the leading and influential representatives of the Bar, importuned him to ameliorate in some degree the hardships and expenses they were subjected to through the anomalies and restrictions which existed in the working of the judicial machinery of the Province. This he promised to do, and on his return to head-quarters he gave the matter his serious consideration, which resulted in his formulating and submitting to the Supreme Government a scheme which provided, among other things, that the Resident should be relieved entirely of judicial work connected with the Province, the creation instead of a Chief Court with two Judges, and the abolition of the Judicial Commissionership. He further proposed that the Deputy Commissioners should not be hampered in the exercise of their legitimate executive functions with any civil work which should be relegated to two Judicial Assistants attached to the High Court, to be styled District Judges for East and West Berar, respectively. Mr. Cordery's proposals have not been approved of by Government, who, as a *solatium*, have suggested some proposals of their own, the main points of which are the continuance of the Judicial Commissionership, whose Court should be constituted the High Court for Berar, his present duties being undertaken by a new Judge, who would be the Sessions Judge for the Province, and relieve the Deputy Commissioners of Amraoti and Akola of their civil work, and thus leave them more leisure to carry out their heavy executive work. The *modus operandi* of the Government scheme is embodied in a draft Code sent for opinion, which deals with the classification and jurisdiction of the Judges and their powers in original and appeal cases. It is left to be seen if anything is to result from these proposals and counter-proposals, and the public meanwhile are anxiously awaiting Mr. Cordery's next steps in the matter. Mr. Cordery has during his tenure of office made himself very popular in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the people in every possible way, and he would have signalized his *regime* had he succeeded in reorganising the Judicial Department, the wheels of which, as at present constituted, are undesirably clogged, and in the machinery of which there is admittedly lots of room for improvement.

Apropos of the proposal to send a deputation to Hyderabad to wait upon H. E. the Viceroy, it has now been settled to depute a dozen gentlemen of position and respectability; and the following is the text of the address to be presented to Lord Dufferin in behalf of the people of Berar:—

"On behalf of the inhabitants of Berar, we beg to approach your Excellency, and to present this humble address in token of the respect we entertain for your Excellency personally, as well as being the representative of our Gracious Queen-Empress. Berar has not the good fortune of being honoured with the visit of any Viceroy, since the time when the late Lord Mayo in 1869 opened the first State Railway in India. Since its assignment to the British Government the province of Berar has entered on a career of material prosperity and moral well-being, which the Government of India may justly look upon with pride, as the result of their fostering care and judicious labor. During these 33 years the resources of the country have been largely developed, agriculture has spread, trade and commerce have flourished. Railways have been constructed, works of public utility planned and carried out, order and peace secured, justice administered, dispensaries opened and a sound system of education established. The movement with which the name of her Excellency Lady Dufferin is connected has been received by the people of the Province in a spirit of thankful appreciation, and they feel grateful to their Gracious Queen-Empress and to Lady Dufferin for the interest they have taken in the cause of suffering womanhood. Berar is a small Province compared to the large presidencies of British India, and the inhabitants belong for the most part to the middle and poorer classes, and though the people have evinced greater interest than those of many parts of India, the funds collected will not be sufficient to place the movement on a proper basis unless Government lend a helping hand. The question of a separate High Court for Berar and proper judicial system for the Province is at present engaging the attention of your Lordship's Government. The present system of administering civil justice, suited though it might have been to the times when it was established, cannot satisfactorily meet with the present requirements of the province, great and rapid as have been the strides it has made in the path of progress. The location of the High Court at a distance of more than 800 miles from the Province, the combination of judicial and executive functions, and the practice of Civil Judges hearing cases in Camp have been productive of great hardship to suitors. We hope that the proposal to locate the High Court of Berar in the Province itself will meet with the approval of your Lordship's Government. We are confident that that regard for the interests of the subject classes entrusted to your Lordship's care, which forms a distinguishing feature of your Lordship's character, would ensure the settlement of the whole judicial scheme on a liberal basis. The revenues of Berar are in a flourishing condition, and the proceeds from the Civil Court fees alone are in themselves sufficient to defray the costs of a properly-organized Civil Judicial Department. We hope your Lordship's Government will see their way to secure the separation of civil judicial from executive functions. We might be permitted to respectfully point out that with a slight increase in their number (which we understand Government are prepared to sanction), the existing staff of officers could be so distributed as to have some entirely to discharge the duties of Civil Judges and the rest to deal with Criminal and Revenue work. We pray that this separation might particularly be carried out with regard to District Officers, who being charged with multifarious duties cannot justly be expected to devote that time and attention to civil work which the interests of suitors would require. We would also beg to bring it to your Lordship's notice that under the present system, under which cases have to be taken out in Camp when officers move about in the District, suitors are put to an amount of expense which they have not to incur in the Regulation Provinces. It would be improper on the present occasion to trouble your Excellency with the details of our suggestions, we would with your Excellency's permission submit them separately in a letter. We have learnt with satisfaction the appointment of the Public Service Commission by your Lordship's Government. We beg that the Province of Berar also might be included in the scope of the Commission, and some person acquainted with the administration of the Province, appointed as one of its members. The subordinate branches of the service have been freely thrown open to the people of the Province. We pray that in the same liberal spirit your Lordship's Government would be pleased to admit, under proper guarantees for qualifications, the people of Berar to those places which in British India are ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted and Statutory Civil Service. Like the other provinces of British India, Berar has not the advantage of being represented in your Lordship's Council, nor is there any provision about the publication of proposed measures affecting the Province, previous to their enactment into law. We might be permitted to express the hope that your Lordship will be pleased to remedy this and to devise some method whereby the views of the people might be brought to your Lordship's notice. In conclusion, we beg to thank your Lordship for the boon of Local Self-Government which your Lordship, in carrying out the policy of your noble predecessor, has been pleased to bestow upon the Province."

Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner, proceeded to Hyderabad yesterday ostensibly to attend the meeting proposed to be convened at Hyderabad in aid of the Lady Dufferin's Fund; but in reality to "boss" the deputation and to confer with the Resident and the Viceroy on the various wants of the province, and to devise ways and means to carry them out. Colonel Bell will also go on leave shortly, but it is not known if he also will run into Hyderabad to see Lord Dufferin. During his short absence Colonel Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, acts as his *locum tenens*.

TEMPERANCE IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Vernacular papers contain accounts of a widespread temperance movement among the *kunbis* of the Konkan, especially in the Colaba and Thana districts. It is also stated that the Government officials in these districts, instead of showing sympathy with a noble cause, are arrayed, for the sake of the revenue, on the side of the liquor-sellers, who are striving by intimidation and bribery to break up this combination against their interests.

Will some of your readers who may be familiar with the rise of this movement, and the difficulties in its way, kindly inform the public through your columns of the facts in the case?—Such information will greatly oblige

A FRIEND OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

AN INCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interests of the public demand that the following incident that happened in the mail train from Ahmedabad on the night of the 21st inst. should be made known.

I, my wife, and child were first-class passengers by the mail train to Bombay on that night. Shortly after leaving the station before Baroda the lamp of the carriage, which was a kerosine one, exploded, scattering the glass over the compartment; the flames of the burning oil quickly ignited the blind drawn across the lamp, and spread partly over the roof of the carriage, the lighted oil dropping meanwhile, and seting fire to the beading, &c. The child, who was sleeping, on the floor, had a most marvellous escape, the lighted oil falling on his bedding and actually setting it on fire. For a moment it appeared as if the whole carriage would be in flames. An alarm of fire was therefore raised, which was quickly taken up by passengers in other carriages, and every endeavour was made to attract the attention of the guard. At the same time all efforts were made, with the helps of rezaies, &c., to stamp out the fire. Notwithstanding the shouts of "fire" going on all down the train it showed no signs of slackening its speed, and I have since heard that a gentleman, whom I take this opportunity of thanking, seeing this and the danger we were in, went along the foot-boards to the guard's van. Getting there he found the guard had no means of stopping the train, and so suggested that he should try to reach the engine-driver. He however declined to do so, on the plea that it would be dangerous and against the rules; meanwhile the fire had been got under, and what might have proved a serious catastrophe was averted.

The above facts speak for themselves, and prove how urgent the necessity is for some steps being at once enforced which will ensure greater safety to future passengers.

Though the advisability of using such a dangerous oil as kerosine in Railway carriages (particularly with native mussals) may be questionable, there can be no question as to the arrangements that leave passengers at the risk of accidents without any means whatever of communicating with either guard or engine driver, and also leave the former in such a position that even when he is informed of danger he is unable to render assistance.

I enclose my card, and beg to sign myself

PASSENGER.

THE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS OF SALSETTE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—"At the last meeting of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, Mr. Bagnell, C.S., First Assistant Collector, brought forward the question of constructing piers along the banks of the Ambaoni Creek (in Salsette) between the villages of Gorai and Borivli. A gentleman on the opposite side, however, raised an objection against such a motion, saying that the matter was not on the agenda. Mr. Bagnell pointed out that the rules did not prevent a member from bringing the matter before the meeting. The speaker then urgently pressed upon the attention of the authorities the extreme desirability of carrying out that measure, observing that the work had been recommended both by the District Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer. He further remarked that should the work be not executed, the approaches about to be executed would be of no practical value and utility, and the public grievance on the subject would be perpetuated. In fact, Mr. Bagnell was thoroughly of opinion that the measure be forthwith recommended for execution. Khan Saheb Cursetjee Hormusjee Dadyshett then added that that measure of road communication appeared to have been recommended by Messrs. Nairne and other officials, who were in a far better position to arrive at a correct conclusion on the subject, and from what that gentleman had heard and read of the matter, whether through the press or other sources, he was decidedly of opinion that the decision of those officers was based on sound grounds, and consequently it ought to be upheld. He said also that there was much truth in the representations of the people on the subject, and that it behoved the responsible authorities to see that every cause of complaint was removed. The speaker added that he wished to see the public put on a footing of prosperity, by opening an outlet to the local produce, which under the existing state of the country could not be expected to find a suitable market. The Khan Saheb could not help commenting on the obstinate attitude of a section of the members of the Board. At this stage, the proceedings became rather stormy, for the remarks made by the speaker just referred to seemed to have been unduly taken to heart by a gentleman on the opposite side. Khan Saheb Dadyshett assured the opposition however that his remarks were not of a personal nature, nor did he mean to insult the managing committee. But he was bound to use a certain freedom of speech in the interests of a poor and what seemed to him uncared for public. Nevertheless, the speaker on the other side again took unbrage, but Mr. Bagnell succeeded in pouring oil on the troubled waters. In brief, Mr. Bagnell did all he could to have this long-standing grievance done away with, but without avail, and the proposition being put to the vote, was lost."

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following are the dates of H. E. the Governor's tour in Kattywar:—

Thursday, Dec. 2nd.—Leave Bombay, Grant Road, at 8-35 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 3rd.—Arrive Ahmedabad, 9-15 a.m.

Saturday, Dec. 4th.—Leave Ahmedabad (special), 5 a.m.; arrive Wadhwan, 7 a.m.; leave Wadhwan (special), 9 a.m.; arrive Vankaner, 2 p.m.; leave by road, arrive Rajkot, 7 p.m.

Sunday, Dec. 5th.—Rajkot, rest.

Monday, Dec. 6th.—His Excellency opens Horse Show and distributes prizes. Receives visits from Chiefs and returns them.

Tuesday, Dec. 7th.—His Excellency gives prizes at Rajkumar College and at Barton Female College. In the afternoon his Excellency holds a Durbar and delivers to H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Bhownugger the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

Wednesday, Dec. 8th.—Leave Rajkot, by road, 6-30 a.m.; arrive Gondal (breakfast), 9-30 a.m.; leave Gondal, 11-30 a.m.; arrive Junagad, 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, Dec. 9th.—Junagad. Ascend Girnar. H. H. the Nawab visits his Excellency, 6 p.m. His Excellency returns the visit, 7 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 10th.—His Excellency turns the first sod of Junagad-Veravul Railway, 7 a.m.; His Excellency opens Mussulman school, 7-45 a.m.; leave Junagad, by road, 8 30 a.m.; arrive Jetpore (breakfast), 10 a.m.; leave Jetpore, by special, at 12; arrive Songad, 4 p.m.; leave Songad, by road, arrive Palitana, 6 p.m.

Saturday, Dec. 11th.—Ascend Shatrunjaya, leave Palitana, by road, 12; arrive Songad, 2 p.m.; leave Songad, by special, 3 p.m.; arrive Bhownugger, 4 p.m.

Sunday, Dec. 12th.—Bhownugger, rest.

Any additions or alterations will be duly notified.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., presided at the weekly meeting of the Town Council which was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall. There were present Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Captain Morland, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

Before the Council proceeded with the transaction of the day's business, Col. Merewether requested that his most decided protest might be recorded against the action of the Town Council at the last meeting, when, after he had, with the chairman's permission, left the meeting, it was decided to consider the estimates of income before those of expenditure. Such action was, in the speaker's opinion, not in accordance with sections 34 and 35 of the Municipal Acts, and was also objectionable as not allowing the requirements of the city to be considered before fixing the income.

Mr. Khote was of opinion that the protest should not be recorded, as otherwise every member might, under similar circumstances, come forward with a protest and ask it to be recorded.

Mr. Javerilal having expressed himself to be in agreement with the last speaker, Mr. Sayani spoke in favour of recording the protest, as it involved not a question of expediency but a principle regarding the legality of the Town Council's proceedings.

The chairman observed that, although he had the right to determine the question himself, he would rather have it decided by the Council. He added that there was no illegality whatever in the Council taking up the consideration of the income before the expenditure, and it had been done so in former years.

On a division, it was found that the majority of members were not in favour of the protest being recorded.

FILTER-BEDS AT VEHAR.

A letter from the Acting Commissioner was submitted, asking the Council's sanction to the payment of Rs. 6,608-8-1 for the cost of constructing filter-beds at Vehar. This extra cost was recommended to be debited to the extra grant made by the Corporation, by its resolution dated 13th October last, to meet such excess. The Executive Engineer stated that the excess was chiefly due to the contractors having had to provide their own stone, as the stone on the Municipal land was not available.

The sanction was granted.

LOAN CHARGES.

The Council further considered a memorandum, dated 11th instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the additional grant of Rs. 16,000, from surplus cash balance, to meet the anticipated excess in the grant for Miscellaneous Loan Charges up to the end of the current financial year. The excess was due partly to the payments for stamps, brokerage, printing and other charges, amounting to about Rs. 10,500, incurred in connection with the raising of the 17 lakhs, being a portion of the Tansa Water Works Loan, and partly to the low rate of exchange during the current year on the London remittances of interest due on the 6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1867-68.

The Council sanctioned the grant.

FEES OF COUNCILLORS.

The Council, having disposed of the usual business, proceeded to consider the Budget estimates. When the estimates of expenditure in connection with the Town Council and Corporation establishments were under consideration, Mr. Khote brought forward a proposal to the effect that the fee paid to the members of the Town Council should be abolished.

The chairman observed that the law was against their passing such a resolution.

Capt. Morland: I think it is open to any member of the Council not to take his fee, if he chooses. (Laughter.)

Mr. Khote: Well, that is another matter altogether. (Laughter.)

The Council then passed *nem. con.* the amount budgetted for on account of the fees of Councillors, namely, Rs. 18,720.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

In considering the items of expenditure in connection with the Municipal Commissioner's establishment, Col. Merewether asked the Council to make provision in the Budget for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Comissioner. Owing to his connection with the Bombay Port Trust, the speaker had a great deal to do with the Municipal Commissioner, and was in a position to say—and he was sure Mr. Charles would fully agree with him—that a great many matters of the greatest possible importance to the Port Trust had been necessarily allowed to lie over, often for weeks, and sometimes for months and even years. He hoped it would be understood by every member of the Council that he did not mean to throw the slightest reflection upon Mr. Ollivant or Mr. Charles, the acting Commissioner. He knew that they had been doing all that could be possibly done; but the work they had to perform could not be overcome in the absence of any competent assistant. It was absolutely necessary that some very material assistance should be given to the Commissioner, and that would be done by providing a sum of Rs. 18,000 in the Budget as the salary of a Deputy Commissioner for the year. Col. Merewether concluded by moving a proposition to that effect.

Mr. Javerilal: No notice has been given of this proposal.

The chairman: It is not absolutely necessary.

Mr. Javerilal said that in that case he would say that the Municipal Commissioner was the best judge of his own requirements, but he had never made a proposal for the appointment of a deputy.

Capt. Morland replied that although the Municipal Commissioner had never made such a proposal himself whenever the matter was discussed by them, he had emphatically stated that an assistant was absolutely necessary. The Commissioner had, however, left it to the Council to see the necessity for themselves and make a provision in the Budget accordingly. The speaker seconded Col. Merewether's proposition.

Mr. Charles, Acting Commissioner, said that Mr. Ollivant, when he went away, looked absolutely worn-out by over-work which he was obliged to perform.

Dr. Waters said there was no doubt the work was now doubled or trebled from what it was fifteen or even ten years ago.

Mr. Sayani adhered to the opinion he had expressed when the matter had been discussed by the Town Council and the Corporation, that a Deputy Commissioner was necessary. But he thought the question might be postponed until the new Municipal Bill was before the Corporation, and he concluded by moving an amendment in these terms.

Dr. Cowasjee said that, when the question of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner was brought forward last year by Dr. Blaney before the Corporation, the proposal to that effect was rejected by a large majority. It might be true that the Commissioner was overworked and worn-out from overwork; but the speaker thought he could not be so very much overworked, when he had already so many assistants.

Captain Morland: I call the speaker to order. The question is not that of the appointment of an assistant but of a deputy. An assistant cannot perform the work of a deputy. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasjee: I want to show that we do not want a deputy, that there is no necessity for one, seeing that the Commissioner has so many assistants under him.

Captain Morland: But a deputy is not an assistant.

Dr. Cowasjee: He has so many departmental clerks under him—

The chairman: But that has nothing to do with the duty of a Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Sayani: I would advise Dr. Cowasjee to go and sit for a day in the Municipal Commissioner's office. (A laugh.)

Dr. Cowasjee: I have often done that.

Captain Morland: The Commissioner has a large number of cheques to sign, which at present nobody but himself can do.

Col. Merewether: We are not at all bound by any former resolution. We must discuss the question simply on its merits.

Mr. Banajee said he did not like to give his silent vote on that occasion, because the subject was of great importance. He knew that the Commissioner's work had largely increased of late, and therefore, there was a necessity of their having a Deputy Commissioner. He, however, thought with Mr. Sayani that the matter might well be discussed when the new Municipal Bill was submitted to the Corporation.

Colonel Merewether said that, if the new Act did not come into operation for 12 or 18 months, should the Commissioner go without a Deputy during all that length of time?

Mr. Sayani's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a mojority of 6 to 3.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

In accordance with a recommendation contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, dated 19th December 1883, and the Town Council's resolution of the same date, it was proposed to increase the salary of Mr. Brunton, the Assessor, from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,150 per month.

Mr. Javerilal observed that, while retrenchment was the order of the day in Government departments, the Municipality was increasing its expenditure year by year. If they compared their expenditure, as it was ten years ago, with what they spent now, they would find an enormous increase. The speaker proposed that a committee be appointed to inquire into the growing increase.

Captain Morland thought they were pledged to give the increase to the assessor after the lapse of a certain period.

Mr. Javerital replied that no such pledge had been given in the present case.

The chairman observed that no absolute condition was laid down in regard to the presentcase by the Town Council, and, therefore, it was quite optional on their part to give an increase or not.

Dr Waters agreed with all that Mr. Javerilal had said on principle, saying that as members of the Town Council they must fully understand their obligations to husband their resources. But at the same time, he thought that as their resources had been augmented mainly through the exertions of the assessment officer, it would be ungracious on their part to make any demur in recommending the small increase to his salary, which the Municipal Commissioner thought might well be sanctioned.

Col. Merewether said that, while Mr. Javerilal had told them a great deal about the enormous increase of expenditure of late years, he did not say a word about the increase that had taken place in their income, chiefly through the exertions, as Dr. Waters had just remarked, of the assessor, whose duties were most arduous, trying and responsible.

Mr. Javerilal: All this income is obtained from increased taxation quite as well as from better administration. In the Secretariat we often find officers enjoying the same salary for years and years.

Dr. Cowasjee said that, although he was generally against increasing the salaries of Municipal Officers every year, in this particular instance he had known Mr. Brunton ever since he had been a member of the Corporation. Mr. Brunton was a zealous and hard-working officer, who had earned the praises of successive Municipal Commissioners, and as the head of the assessment department, he had given complete satisfaction both to the Commissioner and the Corporation. He worked very often from early morning till seven or eight in the evening, and the speaker saw no reason why he should receive less than the other heads of departments in the Municipality, who got Rs. 1,200 per month.

The chairman remarked that it was the assessment department which supplied the sinews of war, and for the last three or four years the reports had been showing an increase in their income. He bore full and willing testimony to all that had been stated as to the value of Mr. Brunton's services.

Mr. Javerilal said that he too perfectly agreed with all that had fallen from Dr. Cowasjee about the value of Mr. Brunton's services; but they had also to consider their obligations to the ratepayers. Rather than make any permanent increase in the expenditure, let them grant a bonus if the assessment department had done specially good service.

The chairman said he should be the last person to recommend a bonus for work done by the assessment department, because that might afford a strong temptation to put the screw tightly on rate-payers in order to swell the income as much as possible. (Laughter.)

It was eventually resolved on the motion of Col Merewether, seconded by Captain Morland, to give the increase as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, to Mr. Brunton. Mr. Javerilal was the only dissentient.

The following items of expenditure were passed by the Council :—The Town Council and Corporation establishment, Rs. 45,468 ; the Municipal Commissioner's establishment, Rs. 69,355 ; the Controller's Department, Rs. 56,560 ; the Assessment and Collection Department, Rs. 2,06,645 ; the Fire Brigade, Rs. 75,151 ; and the Public Health Department, Rs. 11,06, 630.

The Council then adjourned

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF HOBART PASHA.

A VOLUME of sketches by the late Hobart Pasha of some of the remarkable events of his own career has been published by Messrs. Longman. The book contains many stirring adventures and interesting anecdotes.

A ROUGH START IN LIFE.

Hobart joined the navy at the age of twelve, and appears to have had a rough start in life, his experiences amply confirming the stories of the brutality which marked naval life at the period. His first appointment was to a ship commanded by his own cousin. "I shall never forget," he says, "the captain's first words" :—

He was a handsome young man, with fine features, darkened, however, by a deep scowl. As he stepped over the side he greeted us by saying to the first lieutenant in a loud voice, "Put all my boat's crew in irons for neglect of duty." It seems that one of them kept him waiting for a couple of minutes when he came down to embark. After giving this order our captain honoured the officers who received him with a haughty bow, read aloud his commission, and retired to his cabin, having ordered the anchor to be weighed in two hours. Accordingly at eight o'clock we stood out to sea, the weather being fine and wind favourable. At eleven all hands were called to attend the punishment of the captain's boat's crew. I cannot describe the horror with which I witnessed six fine sailorlike-looking fellows, torn by the frightful cat for having kept this officer, waiting a few minutes on the pier.

But the boy's own turn came next. For getting in the way, or crying (he was not thirteen), or "in some way vexing the tyrant," he was at once mastheaded.

Go to the masthead, indeed! with a freshening wind under whose influence the ship was beginning to heel over, and an increasing sea that made her jump about like an acrobat. I had not got my sea-legs, and this feat seemed an utter impossibility to me. I looked with horror up aloft; then came over me the remembrance of Marryat's story of the lad who refused to go to the masthead, and who was hoisted up by the signal half yards. While thinking of this, another "Well, sir, why don't you obey orders?" started me into the lower rigging, which I began with the greatest difficulty to climb, expecting at every step to go headlong overboard. A good-natured sailor, seeing the fix I was in, gave me a helping hand, and up I crawled as far as the maintop. This I must explain to my non-nautical reader, is not the masthead, but a comparatively comfortable half-way resting-place, from whence one can look about feeling somewhat secure. On looking down to the deck my heart bled to see the poor sailor who had helped me undergoing punishment for his kind act. I heard myself at the same time ordered "to go higher," and a little higher I did go. Then I stopped, frightened to death, and almost senseless; terror, however, seemed to give me presence of mind to cling on, and there I remained, till some hours afterwards; then I was called down. On searching the deck I fainted, and knew no more till I awoke after some time in my hammock.

A SHIP'S CREW IN LOVE.

After receving his "baptism of fire" in Spain, while serving with the naval brigade against Don Carlos, Hobart, while still a midshipman, was sent to the South American station, where he was engaged in putting down the slave trade. Our adventurer's first love experience at "Buenos Ayres, that paradise of pretty women, "is delightfully told. Within forty-eight hours of arriving every man of the crew was deeply in love.

My respectable captain, who had been for many years living as a confirmed bachelor with his only relative, an old spinster sister, with whom he chummed, and I fancy had hardly been known to speak to another woman, was suddenly perceived walking about the street with a large bouquet in his hand, his hair well oiled, his coat (generally so loose and comfortable-looking) buttoned tight to show off his figure; and then he took to sporting beautiful kid gloves, and even to dancing. He could not be persuaded to go on board at any cost; while he had never left his ship before, except for an occasional day's shooting. In short, he had fallen hopelessly in love with a buxom Spanish lady, with lustrous eyes as black as her hair, the widow of a murdered governor of the town. Our first and second lieutenants followed suit; both were furiously in love, and, as I said, every one, even a married man, one of my messmates, fell down and worshipped the lovely (and lovely they were, and no mistake) Spanish girls of Buenos Ayres, whose type of beauty is that which only the blue blood of Spain can boast of. Now, reader, don't be shocked; I fell in love myself, and my love affair proved of a more serious nature, at least in its results, than that of the others, because, while the daughter (she was sixteen and I seventeen) responded to my affection, her mother, a handsome woman of forty, chose to fall in love with me herself. This was rather a disagreeable predicament, for I didn't of course return the mother's affection a bit, while I was certainly dreadfully spoony on the daughter. To make a long story short, the girl and I, like two fools as we were, decided to run away together, and run away we did. I should have been married if the mother hadn't run after us. She didn't object to our being married; but in the meantime she remained with us; and she managed to make the country home we had escaped to, with the intention of settling down there, so unbearable, that, luckily for me as regards my future, I contrived to get away, and went as fast as I could on board my ship for refuge, never landing again during our stay at Buenos Ayres. Fortunately, shortly afterwards we were ordered away, and so ended my first love affair. I shall never forget the melancholy, woe begone faces of my captain and brother-officers on our reassembling on board. It was really most ludicrous. However, a sea voyage which included several sharp gales of wind soon erased all sad memories; things gradually "brightened," and ere many weeks had passed all on board H.M.S.——resumed their usual appearance.

THE QUEEN ON BOARD HER YACHT.

On returning from service among the slave-dealers, Hobart was promoted to be lieutenant, and was appointed to her Majesty's yacht, on board which he passed two of the happiest years of his life. He says :—

The Queen, at the time I write of, was very fond of cruising in her yacht, paying visits to foreign potentates, &c. Her Majesty had been then five years married, with a young family springing up around her, and her beloved husband, the Prince Consort, always with her, participating in all her pleasures; so we, the officers of the royal yacht had a rare time of it, were made a lot of wherever we went, and thought ourselves very great men indeed. Amongst other trips we conveyed the royal family up the Rhine, where her Majesty visited the King of Prussia at Stolzenfels. Afterwards we went to the Chateau d'Eu, where her Majesty was received by King Louis Philippe and the Reine Amelie. I shall never forget the condescending kindness of her Majesty and Pince Albert to all on board the royal yacht. As to the Prince Consort, he treated the officers more in the light of companions than subordinates, always ready to join us in a cigar and its accompanying friendly conversation. *Apropos* of smoking, I cannot refrain from mentioning a little incident that happened on board the Victoria and Albert, that I, for one, shall never forget. Her Gracious Majesty never approved of smoking, and it was only through the kind consideration of the Prince Consort that we were allowed to indulge in an occasional cigar in the cow-house. The cow-house was a little place fitted up for two pretty small Alderney cows, kept specially for supplying milk and butter for the royal table. Her Majesty was very fond of these animals, and had the habit of visiting them every day, and the young princes used to be held up to look in at the window, out of which there was room for the favoured cows to stretch their heads. One evening we were smoking, as usual, when I espied a pot of blue paint on the deck of the cow-house, with, as bad luck would have it, a brush in the pot. I cannot say what induced me; but I deliberately took the brush and painted the tips of the noses and the horns of both animals a pretty light blue. Having done this I thought no more of the matter. The next morning her Majesty—well, I think I had better say no more about it. I, the culprit, was denounced, and had to keep out of the way for a day or two. Then it was that the good-natured Prince proved himself a friend, and got me out of my scrape.

INCIDENTS AT AN INSPECTION.

Lieutenant Hobart's next service was with the Baltic fleet in 1854-55. Of our performances, here the writer speaks with contempt and disgust. He distinguished himself, however, by his share in the work, and was promoted to the rank of captain. An amusing incident is described at an inspection of his ship by the admiral. This officer, it seems, ordered certain vessels to carry empty water-casks, to be used in assisting to float them off in case of stranding :—

The day of my ship's inspection was evidently not one of my lucky days. To begin with, a horrid little monkey belonging to the crew—amusing himself running about in the hammock-nettings near to the gangway over which the great man had to pass—seeing something he thought unusual, made a rush as the commander-in-chief was stepping on board, stooped down, and deliberately took the docked hat off his head, dropped it into the sea, then started up the rigging, chattering with delight at the mischief he had done. The cocked hat was at once recovered, wiped dry, and placed in its proper place. The admiral, always stern as a matter of principle, looked, after this incident, sterner than usual, hardly recognized me except by a formal bow, then proceeded to muster the officers and crew. This over, he commenced to walk round the deck. I remarked with pleasure his countenance change when he saw how neatly his pet water-casks were painted and lashed to the inner gunnel of the ship. He said quite graciously, 'I am glad to see, Captain Hobart, that you pay such attention to my orders.' I began to think I was mistaken in my idea of the man; but, alas! for my exuberance of spirits and satisfaction, while the admiral was closely examining one of his pet casks his face came almost in contact with the opening of the barrel, when, to his and my horror, a pretty little spaniel put out his head and licked the great man on the nose. I shall never forget the admiral's countenance; he turned blue with anger, drew himself up, ordered his boat to be manned, and walked over the side, not saying a word to any one.

Captain Hobart, who had little confidence in the water-barrels, had utilized them as dog-kennels.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING

Having reached the rank of post-captain the writer was destined to wait some four years for his next employment. In the meantime, not being able to remain idle, he embarked upon the hazardous business of running the blockade of the Southern States, in which he was eminently successful. In all he made six voyages in and out between Nassau and Wilmington, several of them under fire of the cruisers, and accompanied by circumstances of peril. Here is a characteristic adventure, coming out of Wilmington with a cargo of cotton :—

Daylight broke with thick hazy weather, nothing being in sight. We went on all right till half-past eight o'clock, when the weather cleared up, and there was a large paddle-wheel cruiser (that we must have passed very near to in the thick weather) about six miles astern of us. The moment she saw us she gave chase. After running for a quarter of an hour it was evident that with our heavy cargo on board the cruiser had the legs of us, and as there was a long day before us for the chase, things looked badly. We moved some cotton aft to immerse our screws well; but still the cruiser was steadily decreasing her distance from us, when an incident of a very curious nature favoured us for a time. It is mentioned in the book of sailing directions that the course of the Gulf Stream (in the vicinity of which we knew we were) is in calm weather and smooth water plainly marked out by a ripple on its inner and outer edges. We clearly saw, about a mile ahead of us, a remarkable ripple, which we rightly, as it turned out, conjectured was that referred to in the book. As soon as we had crossed it, we steered the usual course of the current of the Gulf Stream, that here ran from two to three miles an hour. Seeing us alter our course, the cruiser did the same; but she had not crossed the ripple on the edge of the stream, and the course she was now steering tended to keep her for same time from doing so. The result soon made it evident that the observations in the book were correct; for until she too crossed the ripple into the stream, we dropped her rapidly astern, whereby we increased our distance to at least seven miles.

SERVICE WITH TURKEY.

When the American Civil War came to an end, still seeing no immediate chance of employment at home, he took service under the Turkish flag, replacing Sir Adolphus Slade. Here, availing himself of his blockade-running experiences, he brought the insurrection in Crete to an end. Of his service in the Black Sea during the Russo-Turkish war Hobart gives a very interesting account. One of the chief results of his experience was to confirm his opinion that the torpedo is a much overrated engine of naval warfare. As to the Turks, he says :—

It is not difficult to serve such masters as the Turks; they are always kind and considerate to strangers in their service, and if one avoids offending them in certain matters on which they are supposed to have prejudices, and if one while giving advice avoids offensive censure, it is easy to get on."

The concluding chapters are devoted to sport and society in Constantinople.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A POINT as to which some doubt has existed amongst the legal profession in England and in the public mind as to the validity of a committal order made by a county court judge for past default, and a direction that the warrant thereunder should not issue so long as monthly instalments are duly paid, was decided by Mr. Baron Pollock, sitting as Judge in Chambers, in the case of Reeve *vs.* Fowle. There is no doubt as to the desirabiltiy of the order and direction in question, which, generally speaking, is made with the consent of both plaintiff creditor and the defendant debtor, and greatly lessens the number of imprisonments. Such orders have been made and directions given by nearly all the judges of county courts for many years past, but their validity has been questioned. The case came before Mr. Justice Stirling, sitting as Vacation Judge, in August, but was directed to stand over and to come before a judge in chambers under the New Crown Office Rules.—Mr. Wallace, on behalf of the defendant debtor, applied on summons for a writ of prohibition prohibiting his honour Judge Stoner, of the Brompton County Court, from proceeding further on an order of committal for ten days' imprisonment made by him on the 4th March last against the defendant on the ground that the order was bad and that since being made two instalments had been paid by the defendant, and although instlalments were now in arrear, the order could not be legally enforced.—Mr. Cooper-Wyld, on behalf of the county court judge, contended that the order was perfectly valid, inasmuch as on March 4, when the order of committal for ten days' imprisonment was made, the judge was satisfied by evidence that the debtor had had since the date of the judgment the means to pay and had neglected or refused to pay, and that this was all that was required by the 5th section of the Debtors Act of 1869 to make the order of committal valid, and that the county court judge should not, therefore, be prohibited.—Mr. Baron Pollock held that, inasmuch as on the 4th March last, when the county court judge made the committal order, he was satisfied that the debtor had had the means to pay since the date of the judgment, and the debtor being, therefore, in contempt, the order of committed and directions were perfectly proper and valid. The order of committal for ten days was in respect of the defendant's past default, but the judge of the county court directed his officer (the Registrar) not to issue the warrant so long as the debtor paid 4*l.* a month. That was no part of the order, but was a direction that the judge gave to the officer of the court similar to the directions given in the High Court on committal, that warrants should be in the office for a time. The learned Baron added :—"I am well acquainted with the form which is used in the Brompton County Court, where I sometime sat as deputy judge, and it is right. The summons, therefore, for a prohibition against the county court judge will be dismissed with costs, and as the case is of considerable public importance, a certificate for the costs of counsel be granted."

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF ENGLISHMEN.

THE *Independance Belge* relates the following interesting story illustrative of the eccentricities of Englishmen :—"Two gentlemen, Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Colvin, were recently having a game of cards at the Jockey Club. The stakes were important. The loser was to give the winner 'a breakfast such as no one had ever had.' Mr. Stanhope lost. He invited his adversary to come and see him on the following day at Hyde Park for the famous breakfast. At the appointed hour Mr. Colvin be took himself to the rendezvous, where he found Mr. Stanhope awaiting him near an inflated balloon, in the car of which was an aëronaut preparing for a voyage. The two gentlemen took their seats, and were presently joined by a cook, who was all breathless with running and carrying her utensils. Mr. Stanhope invited her to bring her portable stove into the car. This done, he shouted 'Leave go!' and the balloon majestically ascended. The cook, who had not counted upon this aërial flight shrieked with terror. But Mr. Stanhope, as calm as a veteran sea-captain in a storm, cut her screams short with. "Now cook these two beefsteaks and be careful above all things that no spark escapes from the stove or the balloon will explode." The frightened cook set herself to the task; and Mr. Stanhope, turning to Mr. Colvin, more dead than alive, said, 'I have kept my word, this will be the dearest breakfast either you or I ever had. There's 300*l.* to pay for the balloon, and 200*l.* indemnity to the cook."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

SOCIAL REFORM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has addressed the following important letter to Mr. Malabari, under date Oxford, Oct. 26 :—

I hope you do not consider the battle lost. Now seems to me the time to resume your work with double vigour. For every fight against old established prejudices, defeat is at first inevitable, but it is invariably the precursor of victory. I do not see that you could have expected more from Government. Government in India is no longer what it was fifty years ago. The motive power and therefore the responsibility is at home, and "at home," you know, means "in a house divided against itself." I begin to believe that Mill, who was so much abused for his defence of the old East India Company, was right after all, and that it was an evil hour for India when it was drawn into the vortex of party government. But, as I say, Government in India being what it is, you could not expect more than that advice would be asked all round and responsibility eschewed.

Now mind, I am not in favour of paternal government, not even in India. But I hold that Government loses its *raison d'etre*, if it does not prevent and punish what is morally wrong, even though the moral wrong has the sanction of religion and tradition. I do not say that Infant Betrothal, and even enforced Widowhood, are morally wrong, but the consequences flowing from them lead to civil torts which any Government, deserving that name, ought to prevent. I was amused with the case that happened in Madras. By all means let the castes ex-communicate, but if the ex-communicated man is injured by having an open post card sent to him, announcing his ex-communication, let that tort be redressed by Government.

That Infant Marriage has no sanction whatever from either Sruti or Smriti, I told you from the very first, and I see that no pandit now ventures to gainsay that, Manu wishes a young man to marry when he may become a Gribastha, *i.e.*, when he is about 24 years of age. As to the girl, she is to marry fit for it, when she is and that may vary in different climates. But an engagement between infants is never contemplated by any legal authority, much less are the sufferings of widowhood inflicted by Sruti or Smriti on a girl whose polygamous husband dies before she has even seen him. That argument has been treated with so much learning by your own scholars and lawyers that nothing more need be said on it. The study of Sanskrit, even by so-called *Mlekkhas* like myself, begins to bear fruit. You remember how in the case of Suttee, the shastris quoted passages from a lost Sakha of the Veda, intended to show that widows should be burnt with their husbands. They actually tampered with a passage from their own sacred Veda, and not till I published the passage from the Asvalayana, Grihya Sutras, forbidding widow burning, would they become silent. With regard to the proper age for marriage, I published the important passages in my Hibbert Lectures in 1878, p. 352-3, and as these lectures are being translated under your auspices into most of the modern languages of India, I doubt whether any shastri *now* will dare to invoke either Sruti or Smriti in support of Infant Marriage. But, of course, they will invoke the authority of Akara or Desadharma, unless they remember that custom and local law have no authority whenever they conflict with Sruti or Smriti.

However, the argument derived from Sruti and Smriti may by this time be supposed to be surrendered, and the case stands simply thus :—"Infant marriage is a native custom, and we do not want the Government to interfere." I have not a word to say against this argument, provided always that no tort is inflicted on individuals. Government does not deserve the name of Government, if it declares itself unable to protect each individual subject against personal torts, whether sanctioned by custom or not. Now, infant betrothal is a tort—it is a contract made without consent of one of the parties. If, therefore, that party suffers and wishes to be released from an unjust contract, the Government ought so far to protect him or her. Whether the Government is foreign, or native, does not matter. It is *your* Government, as long as you accept it, and enjoy all the advantages of it; and to turn round and say that your Government should not prevent and punish iniquity is self-contradictory. Do you not invoke the aid of the Government to stop drunkenness or Thuggee? The Thugs appealed to custom and to their protecting goddess, but the Government did not listen, but did its duty. Now, ask any high-minded woman, what is preferable—to be killed in the most expeditious way, once for all, or to be married to a man whom you loathe—and I believe the answer cannot be doubtful. The custom of infant betrothal is unjust; the custom of infant marriage is criminal. In the former case Government should give every relief that is demanded by the injured party; in the latter Government should punish the criminal. But for the unfortunate feeling against Government interference—in many cases a mere excuse of interested parties,—no man worthy of the name of Arya would tolerate or try to explain away such iniquities. I wish the Government, while declaring its impotence, had at least given expression to the righteous indignation which every Englishman must feel when reading the accounts you have published of infant-brides and infant-widows. That would have been no great risk, and would at least have given some encouragement to you and those who work with you in continuing your crusade.

However, depend on it, justice will be done. Write a short pamphlet, containing nothing but well known and well authenticated facts, and send it to tha Women of England. They begin to be a power, and they have one splendid quality—they are never beaten. If they once know what is going on in India, tolerated by an English Government, they will tell every candidate for Parliament, "Unless this blot is removed from the escutcheon of England, you shall not be re-elected." Women, at all events, have courage, and when they see what is hideous, they do not wait for orders from home, before they say what they think. Secondly, educate your own women, and depend on it, this matter will soon be set right in spite of temporising Governors or half-hearted reformers among your own countrymen. I know many of my native friends will be very angry with me for writing this. I only wish I could speak to them face to face, and I should soon convince them that I care more for the good name of the true Aryas than they themselves. You know I abstained for a long time from writing on this subject. I felt it was in good hands, and I do not like, nor have I time, to give my opinion on everything. But now that apparently you are beaten, I cannot remain silent, and the more my friends in India abuse me, the more proud I shall feel. If they call you ignorant, because you are a Parsi, what will they call me, a mere *Mlekkha!*

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE returns of the British army for October show that the regular forces number 205,980 of all ranks. In the Northern District—which beside the northern countries proper includes the Midlands down to Herefordshire—Major-General C. F. T. Daniell has under his command 368 officers and 11,891 men, 1,706 horses and 42 field guns, in 3 regiments of cavalry, 5 batteries and 4 depôts of artillery, and 4 battalions and 26 depôts of infantry, besides detachments of commissariat and transport ordnance store, and medical staff corps.

In the Eastern District, commanded by Major-General Sir H. E. Wood, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., there are 2 cavalry regiments, 3 batteries and 2 depôts of artillery and 3 battalions and 5 depôts of infantry with small bodies of departmental troops, the whole numbering 185 officers and 5,076 men, with 139 horses and 18 field guns.

In the South Eastern District under Major-General the Hon. P. R. B. Fielding, there are 254 officers and 5,288 men, with 1,259 horses and 18 field guns; 1 regiment and 11 depôts of cavalry, 6 batteries and 1 depot of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 5 battalions and 3 depôts of infantry, 1 commissariat company, and medical staff corps.

In the Chatham District, Major-General the Hon. R. Monck has under his command 247 officers and 3,473 men, with 167 horses and 6 field guns, constituting 5 batteries of artillery, 12 companies of engineers, 1 battalion of infantry, a company of transport corps and departmental troops.

In the Woolwich District, commanded by Major-General H. A. Smyth, there are 112 officers and 4,593 men with 1,350 horses and 58 field guns, forming 11 batteries, 3 depôts, riding and remount establishment of artillery, 3 battalions and 1 depot of infantry, 4 companies of commissariat and transport ordnance store corps, engineers and medical staff.

In the Home District, which comprises Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, City of London, Tower Hamlets, Oxfordshire, Victoria and Albert Docks, and North Woolwich, the troops consist of 317 officers and 7,974 men, with 1,262 horses and 4 field guns, making 3 regiments of household cavalry, 1 battery of artillery, 1 company of engineers, 6 battalions of foot guards, and companies of commissariat and medical staff corps.

In the Aldershot District, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B., commands 2 regiments of cavalry, 8 batteries of artillery, 1 troop, 1 telegraph division, 1 depôt and 3 companies of engineers, 9 battalions of infantry, 6 commissariat and transport companies and a few departmental troops, the whole numbering 358 officers and 11,723 men, with over 2,000 horses and 44 guns.

In the Southern District, where Lieutenant-General Sir J. H. S. Willis commands, the troops number 285 officers and 9,800 men, with 501 horses and 16 field guns. The force consists of 3 troops of cavalry, 13 batteries and 2 depots of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 6 battalions and 5 depôts of infantry, and companies of commissariat, ordnance store, and medical staff corps.

In the Western District, commanded by Major-General T. C. Lyons, C.B., the regular forces number 205 officers and 6,100 men, with 461 horses and 26 field guns. The troops consist of 8 batteries and 2 depôts of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 4 battalions and 7 depots of infantry, 1 commissariat company, besides departmental troops.

In Scotland, which forms one large military district—namely, the North British District—under Major-General A. J. H. Elliot, there are 135 officers and 3,745 men, with 429 horses and 6 field guns, constituting 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 battery and 1 depot of artillery, 2 battalions and 9 depôts of infantry, and a few departmental troops. In the Channel Island Major-General H. Wray, C.M.G., commands in Jersey a battery, a few men of the coast brigade of artillery, a battalion of infantry, and a few departmental troops—in all under 1,000 officers and men. In Guernsey and Alderney Major-General J. H. Elkington, C.B., has a few troops under his command. The troops in Ireland, commanded by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, are in three districts. In the Belfast command, which comprises all the northern counties of Ireland, there are 154 officers and 4,256 men, being about 1,000 in excess of ordinary requirements, with 484 horses, constituting 1 regiment of cavalry, about 280 artillery, 2 battalions and 22 companies and 3 depots of infantry, and a proportion of departmental troops. In the Dublin district there are 422 officers and 11,917 men, with 1,892 horses, and 36 field guns. These form 3 regiments of cavalry, 7 batteries of artillery, companies of engineers, 1 battalion of foot guards, 10 battalions and 3 depôts of infantry, 4 companies of the commissariat and transport corps, and a few medical staff corps. In the Cork district, where Major-General Stevenson commands, there are 2 regiments of cavalry, 7 batteries and one depôt of artillery, 1 company of engineers, 8 battalions and 2 depôts of infantry, and a few departmental troops—in all 306 officers and 8,485 men.

In the Mediterranean there are: At Gibraltar (General Sir Arthur Hardinge), 7 batteries of artillery, 4 companies of engineers, and 4 battalions of infantry, about 4,300 in all; at Malta, 7 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and 4 battalions of infantry, 1 colonial corps, and a few departmental troops, numbering slightly over 5,000 officers and men; and at Cyprus, 4 companies of infantry and a few medical staff and ordnance corps.

India and her dependencies always find employment for a large proportion of the British military forces. In Bengal there are no less than 1,364 officers, 72 warrant officers, and 39,902 men, with, 5,718 horses and 168 field guns, representing 6 regiments of cavalry, 28 batteries of artillery, 1 company of engineers, and 31 battalions of infantry. In the Bombay and Aden command there are 389 officers and 11,184 men, with 878 horses, and 78 field guns, the composition of the force being 1 regiment of cavalry, 20 batteries of artillery, and 9 battalions of infantry. Madras and Burma account for 537 officers and nearly 17,000 men, with 2,137 horses, and 172 guns, in 2 cavalry regiments, 21 batteries of artillery, and 13 line battalions.

Besides the above there are, of course, troops in South and West Africa, Egypt, Canada, China, Ceylon, and the West Indies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, yesterday, cleared for Bhownugur, with cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Restitution, consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co, 2,171 tons, Captain Abbott, cleared for Calcutta with ballast last evening.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Sirdhana, 1,973 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in our port yesterday afternoon, from Calcutta (Nov. 6) with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 1,672 tons, Captain Warfolk, yesterday arrived here from Liverpool, with a generel cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon-Major Sarjent, Mr. and Mrs. Duce and child, Mrs. and 3 Misses Stravockle, and Mrs. and 2 Misses and Master Harley.

THE s.s. Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain W. H. S. Loutit, yesterday afternoon obtained her port clearance permit for Rutnagiri, Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers for different places :—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Maynard, Mr. Gibbons, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stephens and one child for Mangalore; Captain and Mrs. Snell and child for Vingorla; and 2 deck adults for Calcutta and Coast.

Her, M's. Indian Marine ship Clive, 3,00,3 tons, Commander B.P. Creigh, which had embarked from Bombay on the 16th inst. with troops for Karachi *en route* to Quetta, yesterday morning returned to Bombay, with the following officers and men :—S. W. Chitty of the 19th Bo. L. I., 3 native officers and 16 non-commissioned officers and men, 26 followers, 185 women and 217 children, all belonging to the 19th regiment, N. I., This afternoon the Clive leaves again for Karachi with the following officers belonging to the 19th B. L. I., and the rest to miscellaneous regiments :—Col. W. Jacob, Major F. Cousmaker, Capt. C. R. Phillipp; Lieuts G. E. Walter, A. C. Aitkin; F. T. Murray, Sangster, and W. W. Chitty; Sergt. Falkener, Capt. Cottrell, 2-1 R. A.; Lt. Cleeve; R. A., 3 ladies, 19 native officers, 842 men, 98 followers and 10 horses of the 19th B L. I., 1 officer, 1 lady and 3 children belonging to the Bengal Commissariat Department; also 2 European officers, 63 soldiers, 3 women and 5 children and one native officer, 3 women, one child, and one follower belonging to details.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
„ Peshawur	2130	L. H. Maule	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Siam	1695	R. F. Briscoe	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kaiser-i-Hind	2100	E. G. Stead	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Arago	1061	H. Sutherland	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Inchulwa	1453	G. Howe	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Manilla	2583	A. Crucianni	N	F. Bozzoni.
„ Inchmaree	1287	F. Major	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Algoma	1904	J. Ranton	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	..	......	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
24	Clan Murray's	Warfolk	Liverpool.
	Sirdhana (s)	Robertson	Calcutta, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Restitution (s)	Abbott	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	Loutit	Ratnagiri & Malabar Coast.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—Steamer Bhownagar, Nakhoda, for Bhowanagar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Worsely Hall, for Genoa.

„ Clan Murray, for Dunkirk.

„ Commilla, for Kutch, Mandvi and Karachi.

„ Gelert, for Moulmein.

„ Pemba, for Kurachi and Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
19	Empress of India (s)	Warrick	Bombay, Oct. 21
20	Falls of Afton	Meganity	Middlesbrough.
	Punjab	Ali	Kesru, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19.—Steamer Arratoon Apcar. Ship Imberhorne.

Nov. 20,—Steamers Rajpootana, Medina and Maharani.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
21	Khedive (s)	London.
	Kilwa (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
19	Goalpara (s)	Negapatam.
20	Rewa (s)	Calcutta.
	Armenia (s)	Calcutta.
21	Kilwa (s)	Calcutta.
	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria (s), 3 cases cotton umbrellas, L. Abercrombie.

Clan Sinclair (s), 30 drums linseed oil, J. Abdoolabhai; 1 case steam machinery, Alliance-C. S. and W. Co.; 25 drums linseed oil, Dosabhai Rustomji; 27 cases hams, bacon, cheese, &c., Hormusji Cowasji.

Belgravia (s), 14 cases mule machinery, F. Petit Mill.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra (s), 27 cases wines and liqueurs, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 4 hogsheads brandy and rum, Pestonjee & Co.; 5 cases medicines, V. S. Rodrigues; 2 cases leather cloth, H. M. Curreem and Sons.

Peshawar (s), 15 cases medicine, spirits of wine, &c., Curranee and Co.; 11 hogsheads beer, Benn Ashley and Co.; 14 cases hams and cheese, Treacher and Co.; 1 case German silver ware, Tulakchand Muganchand; 3 cases confectionery, &c., Morenas and Co.; 3 cases German silver ware, A. Khimchund.

Lalpoora (s), 1 hogshead whisky, Pestonji and Co.

Surat (s), 1 package stationery, N. Cumroodin.

Nuddea (s), 1 case envelopes, N. Cumroodin.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair (s), 60 cases whisky, D. Cowasji.

Victoria (s), 100 cases nitric and sulphuric acid, L. Abercombie.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co; 72 bales wool, N. Lalji; 674 cwts gram, N. Lalji; 14 cases Indian condiment, M. M. Poonjiaji; 174 bales hemp and jute, Dyall Bhimji; 84 cwts coir yarn, Haji Tar Mahomed Salley Mahomed; 126 bales wool, B. Fakirchund.

Victoria (s), 3,275 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Harchand; 2,230 cwts bone-meal, E. Carcembhai.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s), 5 tons teak board, Wallace and Co.

Siam (s), 4 cwts elephant tusks, J. H. Abdool Remon.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham (s), 200 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmull; 60 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmari (s), 800 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 201 cwts mustar seed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, D. P. Batha and Co; 800 cwts castor seed, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,100 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,188 cwts barley, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Westbourne (s), 43 cwts buffalo horns, Lang, Moir and Co.

Inchulva (s), 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Belgravia (s), 2,500 cwts gingelly seed and 1,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 3,500 cwts groundnuts, and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 54 cwts cummin seed, Lang Moir and Co; 15 bales wool, D. Merwanji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s), 200 bales cotton, S. Sauquet and C.; 543 cwts gingellyseed, and 120 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GLENELGE.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s), 50 cases Himalyan tea, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Belgravia (s), 22 bales cotton, Bennett and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall (s), 560 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s), 481 cases opium, B. and P. S. and Co.; 3 cwts Cambay stone, B. Chhotalal; 130 bales twist, S. Ebhraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s), 10 bales twist, G. Shobhagmul; 105 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 125 bales twist, Cursetji Bomonji and Co.; 2 cwts dry fruits, J. N. Issac; 100 bales twist, S. Abraham.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Siam (s), 1,042 cwts wheat, Haji Esmal H. Allana; 46 cwts wheat, Ludha Dewji.

FOR VENICE.

Siam (s), 150 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s), 100 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co.; 20 bales twist, G. Shobagmul.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s), 122 bales cotton, R. Lachmandas; 107 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.; 110 bales cotton, B. Hardayall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 23.

Newnham, Lt., Bo., 10th N. L. I., on furlough, from Cutch Bhuj.

Palin, Lt., Bo. 10th N. L. I., on duty, from Karachi.

Iggulden, Lt., Bl., 2nd Derbyshire, on leave, from Dum Dum.

Sargent, Surgn.-Major, Mad 2nd Cavy. H. C., from furlough, from England.

Holditch, Major, Bl. R. E., on leave, from Dehra Dun.

Durrant, Vet.-Surgn., Mad. A. V. D., on leave, from Secunderabad.

Swanston, Lt., Mad. Comt., on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 23.

Tyndall Major, Bl, Staff, to Umballa.

Clarke, Capt. Bol. R.E., on duty, to Bolaram.

Mackenzie, Major, Mad. 9th Lancers, on duty, to Madras.

Sargent, Surgeon-Major, Mad. 2nd Cav. H.C., on duty, to Aurungabad.

Snell, Capt. Bo., Pol. Dept, on duty, to Sawuntwadi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Fitz Gerald, CS, Offg Poltl Agent of the 2nd Class, and 1st Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under sec. 50, Chap V, of the Civil Leave Code, from 14th Oct 1884.

Mr A H T Martindale, CS, Poltl Agent of the 3rd Class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Poltl Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted 1st Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, from 1st Nov 1886.

The services of Mr C E Housden, Supernumerary Asst Engr of the 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the P W D, from 31st Oct 1886.

The following reversions are made in the graded list of the Poltl Dept, from 27th Oct 1886, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr R I Bruce, CIE, Poltl Agent of the 1st Class :—

Lieut-Col A W Roberts, from Offg Poltl Agent of the 1st Class, to Offg Poltl Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieut-Col V E Law, from Offg Poltl Agent of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Poltl Agent of the 3rd Class.

Capt G Gaisford, Offg Poltl Agent of the 3rd Class and Political Agent at Thal Chotiali, vacates his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Montague, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the Estabt under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Chief Commr, Burma, for employment on the Mandalay-Toonghoo Railway.

Mr W R Poy, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and Mr J Leonard, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, are transferred from Assam to Burma.

Messrs C H Wollaston and A D Anthony, Apprentice Engrs, Burma, are promoted to Asst Engrs, 3rd Grade, from the 5th Nov 1886.

Col J G Forbes, R E, Chief Engr and Jt-Secy to the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, in the P W D, Irrigation Branch, having vacated his appointment, is reappointed to that post, from the 15th Nov 1886.

The services of Mr A R Colquhoun, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Burma, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The services of Mr H L Tilly, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Burma, and Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Asst Supdt, Indian Telegraph Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. G. J. Perram, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, from Central Provinces to Coorg;

Mr. F. Sharp, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, from Coorg to Central Provinces;

Maj A. D. McAthur, R E, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, from the 1st Nov 1886 :

Mr C E Housden, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from Rajputana to Burma.

Mr J M Montague, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the estabt under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Govt of Bengal.

This cancels P W D Notification dated 13th November 1886.

Mr W Chadwick, Asst Engr. 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under the Gov of Bengal to that under the Chief Commr of Burma for employment on the Toonghoo-Mandalay Railway.

Mr W A Darling, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem Bengal is permitted to retire from the service from the 17th Aug 1886.

Mr R D Buck, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from Assam to Burma.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr A T Chiodetti, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Mr G Cowper, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, has been granted an extension of nine months in continuation of the furlough previously granted.

Mr F Reilly, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Ferozepore Bridge Works to the North-Western Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*)

Col H M B Burton, BSC, is appointed to officiate as Cantt Magt of Umballa, vice Capt J M A Retallick, from the afternoon of the 1st Nov 1886.

On the completion of his special duty at Lahore, Mr. R. L. Harris, Asst Commr, is transferred to the Hoshiarpur Dist which he joined on the afternoon of the 8th of Nov 1886.

Mr. F. C. Channing, on being relieved of his duties as Offg Divnl Judge, Delhi, is transferred to Lahore, and appointed to officiate as Dist Judge of Lahore, vice Mr. F. L. Bailey, from the afternoon of the 9th of Nov 1886.

On being relieved of his duties as Offg Divnl and Sess Judge of Peshawar, Mr. A. Christie is re-appointed to officiate as Dy Commr of Peshawar.

Mr Christie assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th Nov 1886, relieving Mr H A Anderson.

On relief of his duties as Dy Commr, Mr H A Anderson is re-appointed to officiate as Dist Judge, Peshawar, from the forenoon of the 11th Nov 1886, vice Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim.

The services of Capt J M A Retallick, Offg Cantt Magt, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from the afternoon of the 1st Nov 1886.

The following supplementary Notification of acting appointments in the Punjab Commission, for the month of July 1881, is published for information :—

Consequent on the transfer of Maj R Bartholomew to the Exec Branch—Maj Bartholomew, Dy Commr, 3rd Grade to officiate as Dy Commr, 2nd Grade; Lieut-Col T J C Plowden, Offg Dy Commr, 2nd Grade, to revert to DyCommr, 3rd Grade; Lieut-Col TJC Plowden to be substituted for that of Maj J B Hutchinson.

The following Notifications of acting appointments and reversions from acting appointments in the Punjab Commission for the month of August 1886 are published for information :—

Consequent on the transfer of Mr F W R Fryer to Burma—Maj J B Hutchinson, Dy Commr 3rd Grade, to officiate as Dy Commr, 2nd Grade.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Col J. W. H. Johnstone—Mr. A. H. Benton, Divnl Judge, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 1st Grade; Mr. R W. Trafford, Offg Divnl Judge, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 2nd Grade; Mr M L Dames, Offg Asstt Commr, 1st Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 3rd Grade; Mr. D. C. Johnstone, Offg Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr C A Roe, (sec 5 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code) and return from leave of Mr J A E Miller—Mr T Roberts, Offg Divnl Judge, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 1st Grade; Mr T O Wilkinson, Offg Divnl Judge, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 2nd Grade; Mr J A E Miller, Offg Dist Judge, 1st Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 3rd Grade.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr W O Clark—Mr R L Harris, Offg Dist Judge, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Dy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Maj R Bartholomew and the return from privilege leave of Mr G L Smith—Mr G L Smith to officiate as Dy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Consequent on the deputation of Mr R G Thomson on special duty—Mr J Wilson, Offg Asst Commr, 1st Grade, to officiate as Senior Secy to Financial Commr; Mr D C Johnstone, Offg Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr A Anderson to officiate as Dy Commr in the vacancy caused by the absence on privilege leave of Mr A W Stogdon—Mr A Anderson, Offg Asst Commr, 1st Grade, to officiate as Dy Commr, 3rd Grade; Sardar Gurbachan Singh, Offg Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst Commr, 1st Grade.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. A. W. Stogdon (sec 5 of the pay and Acting Allowance Code)—Mr. T O Wilkinson, Offg Divnl Judge, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 2nd Grade; Mr. F C Channing, Dy Commr, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Divnl Judge, 3rd Grade.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut-Col T J C Plowden—Mr. J B Hutchinson, Dy Commr 3rd Grade, to officiate as Dy Commr, 2nd Grade; Mr. M L. Dames, Offg Divnl Judge, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Dy Commr, 3rd Grade.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Col H V Riddell (sec 5 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code)—Mr. H A Anderson, Offg Dist Judge, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Dist Judge, 1st Grade.

The services of Capt W S Hewett, Offg Cantt Magt, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from the 8th Nov 1886.

Mr. L W Dane, Offg Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, was granted two months' Exam leave under sec 17, Rule 1 (*b*), of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 30th Sept 1886, and was recalled to duty on the afternoon of the 9th Oct 1886.

Mr. F P Beachcroft, Divnl Judge, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 3rd Nov 1886, on return from the furlough granted to him on the 20th March and 26th Oct 1885 respectively, and the 10th April 1886.

Mr. A H Benton, Divnl and Sess Judge, resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 11th Nov 1886, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him on 11th Oct 1886, relieving Mr. A Christie.

Dr. D N Pritha Datha assumed charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Karnal on the forenoon of the 2nd Nov 1886, relieving Mr. T Baron, transferred.

13th Nov.—Mr. W J Lemarchand, Dist Suptd of Police, on return from the leave to Europe on medical certificate granted him on 11th March 1885, is posted to the Gujranwala Dist.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions, from 7th instant, vice Mr. W. A. E. Lake, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st class, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Burma Police :—Mr. J M M Bishop, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st class, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade. Mr A H Tucker, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st class, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem to be an Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st class, 3rd Grade. Mr G T C Plowden, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, to be an Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, vice Mr R C Plowden, on special duty under the Govt of India, Foreign Dept. Mr A R Forster, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Guardaspur, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Shahpur, during the absence of Mr O'Connor, or until further orders.

Mr J Bean, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Jullundur, on being relieved by Mr C H Lemarchand, Dist Supdt of Police, on 25th Oct 1886, was transferred to the Jelum Dist in his substantive capacity.

Capt D Morris, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for twelve months from the 13th Oct 1886, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

13th Nov—Maj H T Ferguson, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months in extension of the leave granted him on 23rd March 1886.

Mr A J Wadley, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, having completed one year's service in that grade, and haeing passed the profnl Exam prescribed in Public Works Code, Chap II, paras 9-11, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the 7th Nov 1886.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H, C. and B.—Part heard.

139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Mugonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Mugonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

147-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs. Aishabai—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

447-86—In person—Kaniram Dago vs Esmailjee Moola Jeewabhoy.

473-86—In person—Chunda Wardhu and others vs. Major W. J. Morse, T. Henry Pearse.

474-86—Payne, G. and S.—Dhuma Bhugga and others vs. Venayek Ramchunder Luxmanjee.

Long Causes.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.—Partheard

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji B—Wilkin and B.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

404-85—Mirza H. K.—Elizer Essooljee vs. Lalbhai and others—Little, S. F. and N.—Partheard

125-82—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa vs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and others—Jefferson, B. and D.

370-84—Chalk, W. and S.—Hiraji Pudumji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey, and In person.

92-84—Payne, G. and S.—Moosabhai Mahomedali vs. Tyabjee Shaikbhai—Nanu and H.

17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gungabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.

23-86—Payne, G. and S.—Cassum Moosa and others vs. Hajee Oosman Tarmahomed and others—Craigie, L. and O.

54-86—In person (a pauper) Malkabai and another vs. David Siliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Motibai—Tyabji and D.

136-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewundas vs. Dadabhoy Pestonji—Ardesir, H. and D.

324-85—Khunderao M.—Nanbhai and others. vs. Fatmabai—Payne, G. and S.

302-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Moolhumal Dwarkadas and others.—vs. Moolchund Khataumal and others.

82-85—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday—Crawford and B.

50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv vs. Mudon Madhovrao.—

141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Sounderjee vs. Goswami Shri Girdharjee G. Maharaj—Hore, C. and B.

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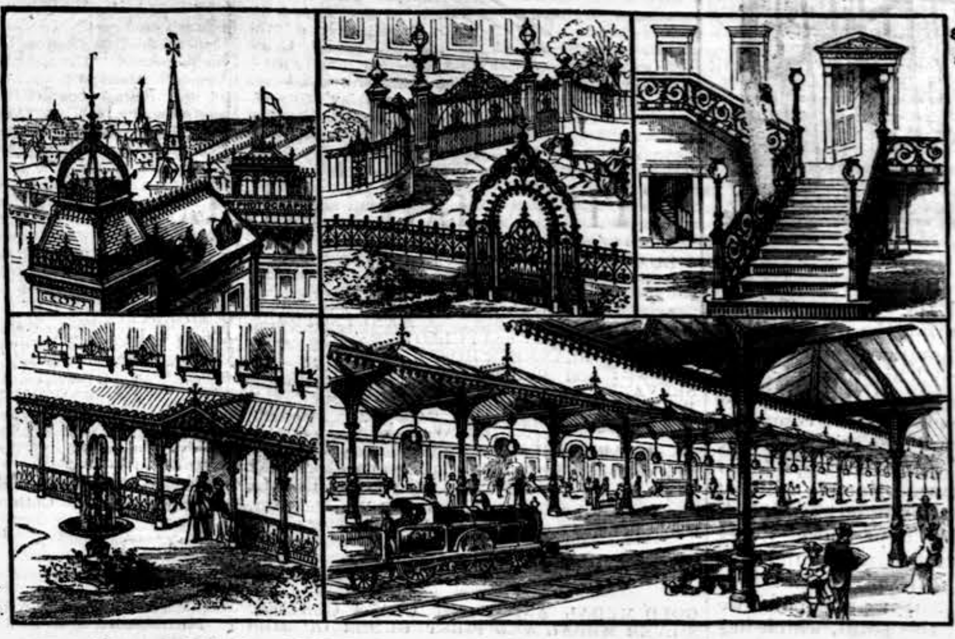

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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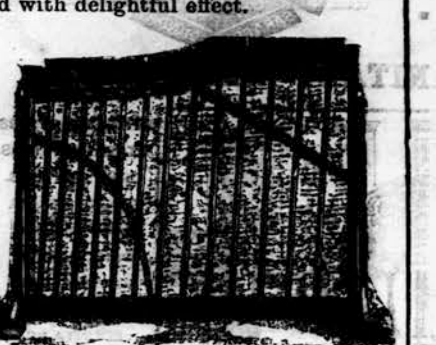

Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

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Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

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